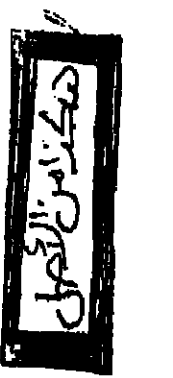


The German Tribune

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Bonn's *Ostpolitik* dangles unhappily in the air



Handelsblatt

Bonn is going to have to view its *Ostpolitik* as a longer-term strategy than was anticipated after the conclusion of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

The delay does, however, provide us with an opportunity of reappraising the aims of policy towards the Eastern Bloc and taking possible consequences into account.

Intermediate stock-taking of this kind does not, on the other hand, necessarily mean that the Brandt/Scheel administration's *Ostpolitik* has proved a mistake from the word go.

A leading Cabinet Minister, Helmut Schmidt, recently talked in terms of Eastern policy hanging by a thread. Even though it may not be fully shared by the entire government this view is nonetheless accurate.

It gives the lie to Chanceller Brandt's encouraging words about positive aspects of the Soviet paper on Berlin and the optimistic comments of Foreign Minister Scheel to the effect that a satisfactory Berlin settlement may yet transpire before the year is out.

At the moment painting the situation in glowing colours is inappropriate whatever the motives. The sober truth is that *Ostpolitik* is in the process of stagnating.

From this three questions follow:— What signs of stagnation are in evidence? What are the reasons for delay? What course of action would the Federal government in Bonn be best advised to take in the circumstances?

The focal point of the entire policy at present is Berlin. Two papers on the possibility of improving the situation in and around Berlin now exist, a joint Western one and an Eastern document.

It would be a mistake to make light of the differences between the two as expressed in black and white. A certain degree of flexibility and a conceivable compromise might just be in the offing, but there can be no escaping the fact that Moscow's aims in the Four-Power talks are a far cry from those of the West.

An assessment of the Soviet Berlin paper, which was recently published in extracts in the Polish newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, clearly reveals three goals that the Kremlin will be bent on achieving at the talks.

The first is general rejection of a Federal presence in Berlin (Bundestag sessions in the old Reichstag building and offices of Bonn government agencies in the Western half of the city).

The alternative proposed by the Soviet Union is the appointment of a Federal government representative in West Berlin, an envoy whose credentials will first be vetted by the Four Powers.

The second goal is establishment of West Berlin as a separate political entity and the third recognition of the GDR.

The Soviet Union has probably leaked its views in order to counter the impression that it may simply be stonewalling on Berlin without having any real intention of reaching agreement.

Moscow can now hardly be expected to revise its own point of view completely so as to reach agreement with the three Western powers either, for that matter.

In all probability both sides will have to back down on one point or another of their declared aims if agreement is to be reached at all on Berlin. The search for a solution will thus self-evidently be tougher and more protracted.

What reasons indicate that the Kremlin's attitude has grown less open to compromise and might not Moscow have been expected to be unyielding last year?

Last year the Federal government in Bonn had every reason for assuming that the Soviet Union would do something about Berlin after the signing of the two treaties with Eastern Bloc countries.

Then came December and the Polish unrest and a matter of months later it is clear that this open unrest is having far greater repercussions in the East, particularly for Communist leaders, than could have been imagined in the West.

Since the beginning of this year the Kremlin has reverted to a tougher line towards the West and this country was of course the first to feel the cooler gusts.

It is doubtful that the Kremlin is the sole driving force behind this change. The Polish unrest added fuel to the fire of East Berlin's ambitions to prevent the Eastern Bloc from establishing more cordial relations with the West.

For years the GDR has been at the rearguard of detente in Europe and the Moscow and Warsaw treaties must have been a bitter disappointment for East Berlin, particularly as they disregarded many of its demands.

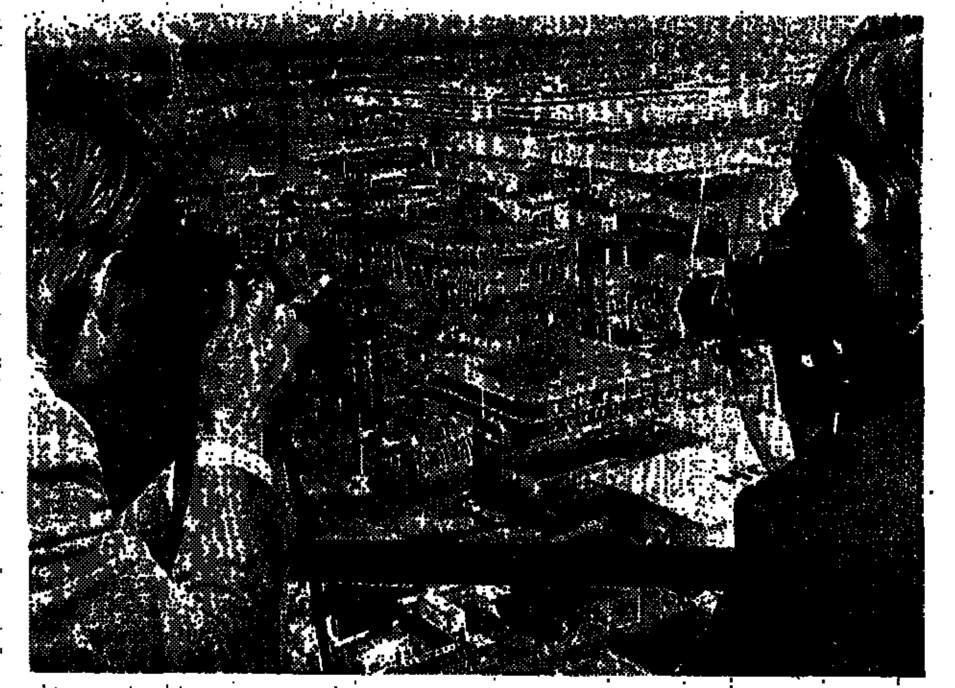
A tricky situation such as ensued all over the Eastern Bloc as a result of the Polish unrest was bound to be grist to the mill of politicians in East Berlin who have always wanted to set themselves off from the West yet are not prepared to deal with the Federal government until full diplomatic relations have been established by Bonn.

The GDR now clearly proposes with the aid of a Soviet Union, "enlightened" and worried by the course of events in Poland, to achieve aims unfulfilled in the Moscow and Warsaw treaties by means of the Berlin talks.

East Berlin, then, is bringing influence to bear on Soviet tactics. At the same time Soviet foreign policy has again proved to be bloc policy. The Soviet Union revises its approach every time

Continued on page 3

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Fair view

A view of the Hanover Fair site at which 5,768 exhibitors from 33 nations have taken stands. The Fair was opened on 22 April by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller. (Photo: dpa)

CDU win Schleswig-Holstein state election

Schleswig-Holstein's new Premier is Gerhard Stoltenberg. He and the Christian Democrats are the unquestionable winners of the state elections. The Free Democrats and right-wing extremists are the clear losers.

The bright light of public interest that has shone on the political scene in Schleswig-Holstein in the course of a long, tough election campaign will soon go out.

With the best will and plans in the world the new state government is strictly limited in the amount of influence it can wield and the likelihood is that it will fail to hit the headlines to anything like the same extent at any stage during the next four years.

What was special about these elections, the last state elections this year apart from the council elections in Bremen, was neither the local political nexus (what policy will Kiel pursue over the next four years?) nor the direct national consequences (a possible shift in power in the Bundesrat, the country's Upper House).

In both these respects the elections in Hesse, Bavaria, Berlin and the Rhineland-Palatinate were at least as interesting if not more so.

What has really been significant about the Schleswig-Holstein elections is something the extent of which cannot as yet be assessed — the influence it has exercised on the Social Democrats (SPD), one of our two major parties.

The electoral outcome will exercise a strong influence on the relationship between the party leadership and the majority of the rank and file and the left wing.

Jochen Steffen, the Schleswig-Holstein SPD leader, can be taken to symbolise all left-wing Social Democrats, whether they be old-school Socialists of Hesse South or the rebellious *Jungsozialisten*.

A man who sounds more like an ideologue than a tactician, more like a political scientist than a politician, a man who frankly and firmly admits to being a Socialist, Jochen Steffen faced sober, conservative Christian Democrat Gerhard Stoltenberg in the campaign.

The SPD campaign was Steffen's campaign, the election results are Steffen's. Socialist policies have been seen to be not without effect on at least the electorate of Schleswig-Holstein.

Yet the Social Democrats would be ill-advised to come to premature conclusions. There is call for neither satisfaction nor disappointment, and a tougher and more intolerant line.

As a major party in a pluralistic society the Social Democrats can only secceed by means of tolerating pluralism of political opinion within their own ranks.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 April 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Chinese dragon courts the American eagle

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The Chinese ideogram for table tennis is based on the sign for the army, a British journalist has discovered. Maybe, he suggested, this accounts for the earnest with which the Chinese play ping-pong, a sport in which they rank among the world's best.

The American and Canadian table tennis players who recently returned from a triumphant tour of China did not gain the impression that they were being treated in a military or warlike fashion, though.

"I have been in 89 countries in my time," one of the entourage commented, "and I have never been made to feel so welcome as here."

Seldom has so much been written and surmised about a state visit, let alone about an encounter of this kind between sportsmen who can not even claim to be well-known.

American public opinion, the Press and TV at least, noted with surprise and evident relief that China too is populated by people and that Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic, is even prepared to go so far as exchange words with an American hippie.

Eighteen thousand people gave the American visitors a rip-roaring welcome in the Peking stadium and the posters proclaiming "Down with American Imperialism" had been replaced by others wishing long life to unity among peoples of the world.

It is hard to judge as yet whether the sceptical attitude Washington has adopted in view of the enthusiasm shown by the general public is a fair reflection on the government's opinion of developments in relations with Peking.

The United States and China have a special relationship that has arisen in the course of a long and chequered history. Odium and sympathy are equally likely to develop and observers of the American scene have seen for themselves how the one can change into the other.

What, though, are the motives of the government concerned at this particular juncture and what results may ensue?

Over the last few months, since the end of the Cultural Revolution, China's foreign policy has been more active than at any time since 1949, when Mao took over power on the mainland.

Diplomatic relations have been or are being established with many countries in both East and West. Canada and China have just exchanged ambassadors. Despite the table tennis America and China have yet to follow suit.

But according to Chou En-lai President Nixon had his press officer state that a new leaf had been turned over in relations with China. There are even forecasts of reciprocal visits by Chou En-lai and Richard Nixon.

Yet even if, after the ping-pong of mutual cordiality and initial practical moves on travel and commerce, diplomatic contacts such as were maintained in Warsaw for many years ensue, the two sides will for some time continue to come up against two fundamental issues that have so far prevented the establishment of normal relations. The one is Chiang Kai-shek, the other Vietnam.

America's loyalty to the aged generalissimo of Taiwan is maintained with difficulty by a China lobby that is steadily declining in influence, a trend that Mr Agnew's vocal support cannot reverse.

Mind you, Washington has so far stood by its military pledges to Chiang's refuge. So far, too, it has rigorously opposed all attempts to replace Taiwan's man at the United Nations with a representative of the People's Republic.

Not this year, maybe, but next year or the year after next at the latest even so cautious an observer as Secretary-General U Thant reckons the world will see a mainland Chinese diplomat move into the glass palace on New York's East River.

Previous compromises are not out of the question and Peking may gain access to the United Nations even sooner but it is idle to speculate.

To date the war in Vietnam has been an ideal opportunity for the Chinese of firing incessant, florid propaganda broadsides at the United States and its allies in Saigon. Vietnam may from now on play an entirely different role both for Washington and for Peking.

Now that the United States proposes to reduce its military commitments in South Vietnam to a few ground units and a powerful air shield while at the same time ensuring that its erstwhile ally is not liquidated by means of a full-scale invasion from the North it would be extremely useful if Peking were to bring a moderating influence to bear on Hanoi.

What is more, China might, in return for membership of the United Nations and economic assistance, be prepared to bring this influence to bear for a number of years at least.

Which is not, of course, to forget the third man, the Soviet Union. The interplay of relations between Washington, Moscow and Peking will grow increasingly important in world affairs over the forthcoming decade.

There need be no dramatic developments but increasingly agile manoeuvres and a swift succession of alliances is a certainty.

The issue of predominance or balance of power in Asia is inextricably linked with this relationship, though of course other countries, Japan, Indonesia, India, Australia and New Zealand, are also involved.

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short term.

As long as it is incapable of taking joint political action Europe will at best be a bystander and if the worst comes to the worst a pawn.

A number of European countries, first and foremost the Federal Republic, would do well to dismiss illusions that the power struggle in Asia might come to a conclusion convenient for themselves.

In the long term, though, no one can stop this country from boosting trade with Peking. Even now Bonn is third only to Japan and Hong Kong. This country has long since overtaken the Soviet Union in trade with Peking.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 April 1971)

Alarming prospects in East Pakistan

Four weeks after embarking on a gory campaign of pacification the Pakistani army seems to have the situation in East Pakistan pretty well under control. Resistance continues in a few regions bordering on India only.

The international repercussions are more perceptible, though. A not unexpected but nonetheless dangerous confrontation in the Asian power game has occurred.

On the one hand India, and to a certain extent the Soviet Union, have appointed themselves the advocates of the East Pakistani secessionists and denied the army, which is doing its best to keep the country together, the right to intervene.

On the other the People's Republic of China has unequivocally given the Pakistani armed forces its support. China stresses that the conflict is a domestic one that must be settled by the people of Pakistan themselves. Foreign countries should refrain from interfering.

In a message to the Pakistani President Chinese Premier Chou En-lai stated that Yahya Khan has done "good work", explaining: "It is extremely important to distinguish between the broad mass of the people and a handful of people intent on sabotaging the unity of Pakistan."

Chou's offer to "lend (Pakistan) decisive support in its just struggle to maintain its state sovereignty and national independence" has led, logically enough, to a further offer to supply arms should the need arise.

As long as India refrains from invading East Pakistan it remains to be seen whether or not this pledge is intended merely as a preventive ultimatum to New Delhi as pages of political commentaries in Pakistani papers, mainly by West Pakistani politicians, have presumed.

Political observers recall, however, that Peking responded to the Indo-Pakistani Kashmir conflict of 1963 with a similar warning which was taken so seriously by Washington and Moscow that they brought pressure to bear on both sides to conclude an armistice.

The comparison does not, admittedly, stand up to particularly close examination since this time the Pakistani army is involved, potentially at least, in a war on two fronts, against the emancipation-bent East Bengalis on the one hand and the Indian army, which is at action stations, on the other.

Even so, then as now China has come out in favour of a Pakistani military President because West Pakistan is both strategically and no doubt as an opponent of India of greater importance to it than East Pakistan, which would like to come to terms with neighbouring India.

But providing that appropriate pressure is brought to bear, mainly by the United States on this occasion, of course, this fact alone ought to be enough to stop India from intervening directly in East Bengal.

In the long term, though, a military solution to the problem of East Pakistan is out of the question. As the Pakistani generals will hardly be in a position to bank on China and disregard the rest of the world for all time there is at least a hope that the military regime will at some stage or other start to investigate the more fundamental causes of the crisis and grant the Bengalis a greater degree of autonomy after all.

These hopes would, however, be dashed if what is as yet largely a political and propaganda confrontation in East Pakistan were to lead to military confrontation. Not to mention the fact that any development of this kind would be bound to increase the suffering of the general public in Pakistan's Eastern province.

Werner Adam

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 1971)

The Arab federa[tion] and the Mirage [jet] fighters

DER TAGESSPIEG[EL]

The Arab rule of three, the fed[eration] of Egypt, Libya and Syria, [is] extremely popular in the Arab [world] because, as far as the general p[ublic is] concerned, it would appear to hav[e] the old dream of Arab unity co[...]

Like its short-lived predecesso[rs, the] federations of Egypt, Yemen, Sy[ria and] Iraq, though, it too contains the [seeds of] Arab dissension.

Even its initial proclamation [made a] distinction between "all liberat[ed] countries striving for socialism" ([...] encouraged to join) and Arab mo[narchies] and Western-style countries, wh[ich are] unwelcome.

It is hard to envisage a c[ommon] political will crystallising in thre[e coun]tries with completely different [...] and economic problems. The co[m]mon factor could again prove [...] confrontation with Israel.

The refusal to conclude pea[ce with] Israel and the establishment of [a] supreme command sets a strain o[n ...] to bring about a partial withdra[wal from] the Canal Zone.

To this extent it also repre[sents a] handicap for Egyptian President [...] who doubtless only gained app[...] this price for Egyptian leadershi[p of the] federation from dynamic Libya[n head of] state Gaddafi.

Sadat will probably be the first [...] state of the new union, which ma[y ...] apply to certain domestic and [...] policy sectors but in formulating a[...] right of intervention proposes to [...] a kind of Arab Socialist Brezhn[ev doc]trine.

Colonel Gaddafi's anti-Commun[ism and] Cairo's pro-Soviet outlook are tw[o oppo]sites that could easily lead to frictio[n.]

The military cooperation o[n which] agreement has been reached is [...] doubt in line with Soviet wish[es ...] presents problems for France, [which] supplied Libya with the latest [Mirage] fighters on condition that they be us[ed to] defend Libya only.

The joint supreme command o[f the] new Arab federation is, however, e[...] to post troops of any member-count[ry to] any part of another member-countr[y,] the Israeli frontier, for instance.

That would be particularly proble[matic] in view of the fact that Paris refus[es to] supply "warfaring" Israel with fif[ty Mi]rage jets for which the Israelis had a[lready] paid.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 April [1971])

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■ POLITICS

Bonn content to wait and see on GDR recognition issue

Hardly a fortnight has passed since GDR Deputy Foreign Minister [G]eorg Stibi was able to announce that [C]hile had become the twenty-eight country to accord the GDR full diplomatic recognition.

"Recognition by a twenty-ninth, thirtieth and many more countries will not be a long time coming," he forecast. The first part of his prophecy has already come true.

Equatorial Guinea is now the twenty-ninth country to recognise the GDR. Is a fresh wave of recognition on the cards and does Bonn intend to do anything about it?

To begin with, in the fifties, recognition was countered by legal and moral arguments. The Hallstein Doctrine was the foreign policy side of this country's claim to the sole right to represent the German people.

Bonn responded to recognition of the GDR by breaking off relations with the offending countries, as in the case of Yugoslavia and Cuba.

This policy was modified during the Grand Coalition's term of office made up of Christian and Social Democrats by offers to negotiate with East Berlin and abroad mainly by the decision to exchange ambassadors with Belgrade again.

This gave rise to the first wave of recognition of the GDR by third countries, Between 30 April and 9 July 1969 Iraq, Cambodia, Syria, South Yemen and the United Arab Republic exchanged ambassadors with East Berlin.

Bonn *had no means* of bringing diplomatic pressure to bear on the Arab countries since they had already broken off relations with this country following Bonn's recognition of Israel.

In Cambodia's case Chancellor Kiesinger froze relations against the advice of the Social Democrats and sections of his own party and Prince Sihanouk ended matters by breaking off relations with Bonn himself.

The Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn has made nonsense of the basis of the Hallstein Doctrine by talking of two German states and making treatment of the GDR dependent on East Berlin's readiness to bring about a relaxation of tension within Germany.

Bonn's present attitude towards the GDR's relations with third countries and possible GDR membership of the United Nations is pragmatic but, to East Berlin's chagrin, still based on developments in the relationship between the two parts of Germany.

A second wave of recognition occured in spring and early summer last year. Congo (Brazzaville), Somalia, the Central African Republic, Algeria, the Maldives and Ceylon set up embassies in East Berlin and Guinea followed suit in September. Bonn's initial attitude was one of regret.

Guinea is significant because in this case the GDR succeeded for the first time in gaining sole representation for East Berlin by so maligning this country that President Sekou Toure sent Bonn's ambassador and development aid workers packing.

In all other cases, with the sole exception of Algeria, where Bonn has no ambassador, this country's diplomats stayed at their posts.

Ceylon is of interest as the sole country in which Bonn brought development aid to a virtual standstill following recognition of the GDR. In the others it was either so negligible as not to make any difference or continued as before, as in Algeria.

Will Chile and Equatorial Guinea now be the precursors of a fresh wave of recognition? Bonn is fairly optimistic that this will not be the case. One country or another may yet recognise East Berlin but no one expects the GDR to achieve any major success.

Besides, the number of countries that have so far recognised the GDR is a good deal more impressive than their political importance.

For the time being there is little likelihood of recognition of the GDR by the Allies, Nato, Western Europe or major industrial countries such as Japan.

In India, for instance, this country's position has if anything been consolidated since Indira Gandhi's overwhelming victory at the polls, one of the results of which has been that she is no longer dependent on Communist goodwill.

What is more, the GDR's tactics of persuading individual small countries to recognise it in return for considerable political and commercial expenditure represents a significant strain on East Berlin's recources.

So far this dedicated effort has scored a number of individual successes but there is still no sign of a major breakthrough on the horizon.

In a number of countries, the Central African Republic, for instance, a considerable discrepancy between the GDR's promises and what it is in a position to deliver has come to light.

Barely six months after the exchange of ambassadors with East Berlin President Bokassa disillusionedly talked in terms of "certain friends" who "have spoiled our prospects with old friends who understood us well enough and, for instance, helped us to build factories and set up a merchant navy."

In Ceylon too the GDR has nowhere near made up for the decline in trade with this country.

Bonn is playing it cool, taking decisions in accordance with its own interests and trusting in its political importance and economic power.

For the time being the Federal government is not prepared to make the GDR internationally acceptable. It aims by refusing to recognise the GDR for the time being to make East Berlin more ready to negotiate within Germany.

There is no longer any mention of sanctions but it is evident that when diplomatic relations cool off, as in Ceylon's case, economic relations and development aid suffer as a result.

There are differences of opinion on this score between the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the Foreign Office. Dr Eppler's Ministry is firmly convinced that development aid is not a suitable means of aiding and abetting short-term foreign policy considerations and this view has been confirmed by a Cabinet decision.

As a rule current projects are continued and negotiations on new ones brought to a conclusion but a more cautious approach is brought to bear on new schemes. Differences of opinion on the extent of future development aid are almost inevitable, as can be seen in the case of Chile, which is currently under Cabinet discussion.

As Bonn's approach is pragmatic it can well change. Even before the formal conclusion of a treaty between Bonn and East Berlin – in the event, say, of a satisfactory Berlin settlement – the Federal government could be more forthcoming.

What if policy towards the Eastern Bloc grinds to a halt? "We can uphold our position for some time to come," the Foreign Office maintains. How long, one can but wonder.

Rold Zundel

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

Bonn's *Ostpolitik*

Continued from page 1

changes of any kind occur within the Eastern Bloc.

It is nonetheless doubtful whether the Soviet Union's long-term ambitions as regards this country have undergone any changes as a result of the course of events.

It cannot as yet be said that the Kremlin appears to have lost interest in ratification of the Moscow Treaty and the holding of a European security conference. And Berlin is the key to both.

In the circumstances Bonn has no alternative but to wait and see, while being ready to make the next move as soon as Moscow responds to its goodwill.

Viewed in this light *Ostpolitik* may hang by a thread but this is not so ominous and would not even be so if Bonn eventually had to write off ratification as a bad job because Moscow appeared unwilling to reach agreement on Berlin.

The Moscow and Warsaw treaties merely confirm the status quo in Europe, a status quo santioned at the end of the war and since by the Four Powers now negotiating over Berlin.

Were this confirmation to defuse tension and lead to an improvement of the situation in Berlin Bonn's foreign policy would not be alone in deriving benefit from the progress achieved.

Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsblatt, 26 April 1971)

Free Democrats re-think

In the Free Democrats' struggle to survive there seemed until recently to be no doubt that the party had no option but to remain on the left of the political spectrum.

The Jungdemokraten were not alone in proclaiming this ideological viewpoint. The trend was borne out by the reality of coalitions in Bonn and many of the Federal states.

A number of the FDP's national and regional leaders now appear to be of the opinion that the Liberals ought, current cooperation with the Social Democrats notwithstanding, to remain in principle prepared to cooperate with both Left and Right.

Their number includes Home Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl and Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, State Secretary at the Ministry of Education in Bonn, and leading Free Democrats in Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, Hesse, the Rhineland-Palatinate and Bavaria.

Comments may vary from place to place but the general tenor is that if the FDP is to survive as an independent party it must be able to make a choice on the basis of the day-to-day situation.

This is not to say that the FDP has not as a whole developed into a strongly left-wing party. It is a well-known fact that younger members of the FDP tend to be politically committed towards the Left.

The interesting aspect of this FDP reappraisal is thus that there would appear to be cause for the Free Democrats to reflect whether the reserves of left-wing voters are sufficient to keep Liberalism alive in the long run.

Walter Beck

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 April 1971)

West Berlin SPD wins a Pyrrhic victory

West Berlin Senate, the new city council, has seen the light of day. The new Senate is nothing spectacular yet its labour pains were considerable.

The Social Democrats have an absolute majority and were able to make all the appointements themselves but when it came to the crunch the distribution of posts proved more problematic than coalition talks with another party.

Confident of tried and trusted Social Democratic party discipline the right wing was inexorable in its dealings with the left wing of the party.

Once again it has proved far more trying and complicated to form an absolute majority government than to reach a sensible compromise with a coalition partner. Yet the West Berlin SPD leaders must have known what they were in for when they decided to go it alone. Far too often and unrestrainedly the right wing had exploited its numerical majority to the pitiful disadvantage of the left.

It was only to be expected that the left wing would grasp the opportunity of having a minority sufficient to prevent the election of new Senators by the council and utilise it to the full.

Viewed in the clear light of day the left wing has not really exploited this position as much as it might have done. One left-wing Senator and two left-wing Senate directors may sound good but the presence of a woman Senator for Youth and Sport as the representative of the left wing of the party at Schöneberg town hall is nothing to write home about, not even when she has a fellow left-winger as Senate director.

Harry Ristock, left wing spokesman, may now be a Senate director, the *equivalent of a State Secretary in a state* government, but that alone is not going to set the world on fire either.

All the key posts have remained in the hands of right-wingers and the left wing has been fobbed off with consolation prizes.

In the circumstances Klaus Schütz, Governing Mayor and SPD leader in West Berlin, will have difficulty in pursuing the policy advocated by his predecessor, party leader and Chancellor, Willy Brandt.

There is no point in crying over spilt milk but there is no harm either in repeating that in coalition with the Free Democrats Klaus Schütz would have had a broader base for supporting the Bonn Social and Free Democratic coalition government's policy on Germany and towards the Eastern Bloc.

Mayor Schütz must now rely for support on a local party that on the German question speaks the language of the extreme right-wing *Aktion Widerstand*.

What else can be said when West Berlin SPD describes the Soviet paper on the Four-Power talks as a document of capitulation?

Klaus Schütz faces four troubled years – and not only in respect of his own party. He will have to prepare for a war on two fronts on the city council.

The ruling Social Democrats will be faced with opposition from both the Left and the Right. Virtually any controversial topic could try the SPD to the point of breaking point.

At the polls the Social Democrats just about managed to maintain their absolute majority. Will they pull it off again after four years of soul-destroying Christian and Free Democratic opposition?

This is a particularly acute question when it is borne in mind that the SPD on the Spree (the river Spree, that is) have control over the legislative, the executive and the party machine and create the impression of being a party of civil servants. The next elections will tell.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 April 1971)

■ PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Minister welcomes frank debate of proposed divorce law reform

Gerhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, has had to make a number of amendments to his proposed divorce law reform, giving rise to the question of whether the draft Bill he put forward for discussion was not too progressive.

However there was no justification for the fears of many critics who thought that the reforms would not take the existing social situation into consideration.

Only proposals considering the situation in the future can lead to a Bill which all interested parties should have a share in drawing up.

The Minister of Justice probably realised that the public would consider his Bill to be too progressive. But what would have come of his plans if he had heeded the views of the Churches and the conservatives from the very beginning?

The changes forced by the critics of the original Bill, including leading Social Democrats, only bring drawbacks, however.

The principle of marital breakdown has been called into question. Now a marriage in which the partners have lived apart for more than three years will not be annulled automatically because of this period of separation. Jahn's original Bill would have allowed this.

The changes do not make reconciliation any the easier and the divorce cannot be prevented if the partner wanting it employs good enough tactics.

The changes only arouse false hopes and will only lead to judges having to listen to intimate details of a marriage. The original Bill would have avoided this.

This change does not strike at the foundations of Gerhard Jahn's Bill but it does help to water down the Bill's original intention of sparing the feelings of all parties as much as possible in divorce cases.

As lamentable as this change may be, there is consolation in the fact that Jahn's opponents were unable to push through the introduction of a seven-year separation period and a material hardship clause.

The hardship clause preventing a divorce where it would mean hardship for one of the partners seems to be an important social innovation at first glance. But closer examination reveals that it is to the disadvantage of poorer people.

The Minister of Justice announced his reform plans before they were agreed by the Cabinet. This was an unusual step but it certainly helped to show the wide range of criticism and approval.

The discussion encouraged Jahn to limit the Churches' influence on his Bill with their religious and ethical views.

The public debate dealt with all controversial questions with the result that members of the Bundestag do not now have to sound out public opinion as they would have had to do otherwise.

At one time important social questions were only discussed in academic circles and expert opinions published in specialist periodicals. This time all interested parties were able to gain a hearing.

This procedure is not without its troubles but it is good for a democracy. It demands better nerves than usual practice in which the government only abandons clauses when it is not sure of a comfortable majority in the Bundestag.

We can only look back with alarm at the way that the right of opposition by the "innocent" wife entered civil law in 1961.

This did not result from any conviction of the fairness and correctness of such a step but the wish of the Christian Democrat government to present a united front in the Bundestag despite contradictory views within the party.

As Jahn stressed that his proposals were a basis for discussion and wished to adapt them after hearing what the public had to say, the changes in his Bill cannot be interpreted as a defeat for the Minister.

Some alteration was necessary concerning maintenance rights. In other cases Jahn had to make concessions not because his arguments were weak but because he was forced to by the overwhelming tenor of public opinion.

There was a general fear that the proposed maintenance clauses could be to the detriment of the older housewives who had not gone out to work for a long time.

These women are frequently completely dependent on their husbands in both thought and action and have grown up with the ideal of a marriage where the wife does not go out to work. They are dependent on their husbands economically and have few political views of their own.

These women were alarmed when the Bill planned to pay serious attention to the principle of equality. Their fear of descending the social ladder, and having a lonely old age and the feeling of failure when a marriage breaks up is understandable.

The stereotyped picture of the happy married couple makes it difficult for them to depart from the old idea of unconditional faithfulness in marriage.

But perhaps the discussions have taught them that it is they themselves who suffer most if they cling to a husband for reasons of maintenance.

The Bill makes it easier for divorced women to end an impossible marital situation and start a new life of their own. The new maintenance clauses are tailor-made to their situation.

It is always a personal hardship to get a divorce or be divorced, irrespective of the divorce law. The plan to give up the idea of the indissolubility of marriage – in law at least – will narrow the gap between ideal and reality.

Marianne Quoirin

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 April 1971)

Bonn makes publ[ic] statistics on extremist groups

DIE WELT

The government has announce[d] there are 316 extreme left o[r] wing political groups in the F[ederal] Republic and West Berlin with [a] membership of some 94,500.

Replying to a Bundestag ques[tion by] Christian Democrat and Christi[an So]cialist politicians, the government [said] that the Ministry of the Inter[ior] found that there were 250 o[f] left-wing organisations, including [...] thodox Communist groups.

The largest of the left-wing gr[oups] the Communist Party (DKP) w[ith] 30,000 members. The governme[nt be]lieves that the DKP has to pay [...] for its party apparatus and e[...] than its accounts show it rec[...] income.

The membership of Trotzkyist, and anarchist groups is about 3,3[...] Red Cells have some 1,000 memb[ers ...] extreme left publish 420 newspap[ers ...] periodicals with a circulation of ab[...] million copies.

For the first time in four ye[ars ...] membership of extreme right-wi[ng ...] has sunk below 30,000. The N[ational] Democratic Party is still the [...] organisation with its 21,000 m[embers] even though it has lost 7,000 m[...] since 1970.

Deutsche Nationalzeitung with a c[ircu]lation of 117,000 is the largest ex[treme] right-wing weekly. The government [...] that the extreme right-wing group[s have] few international contacts.

(DIE WELT, 16 Ap[ril ...])

Survey shows public has little confidence in the law

People in the Federal Republic do not have a very high estimation of their legal system and this will not be overcome by better knowledge of the law, thought by many to be a patent solution.

The population's mistrust of the law has been lamented for years but it is not due so much to ignorance as to bad experiences with the law, lawyers and law courts.

Wolfgang Kaupen and Theo Rasehorn came to this harsh conclusion after making their preliminary evaluation of a representative survey examining the public's attitude to the law in the Federal Republic.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be improved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

These views are supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases. Traffic offences were the most common reason for their appearance before the court.

Remarkably enough, most of these people had won these cases or settled out of court to their advantage. Only one in eight lost. The mistrust of justice must therefore be more deeply-rooted in the population than to depend solely on what success or lack of success a person had had in his dealings with the law.

A question in the survey showed that this was the case. The sample was asked, "Assuming you have difficulties with your insurance company after an accident because the company only wishes to pay for half the damage. Would you accept the company's decision even though you believed that you were in the right or would you go to court even if it was a matter of some 250 Marks?"

Less than half the population (45 per cent) would take the case to the courts, the survey showed. Women were the most likely group to give in while intellectuals, executives and civil servants were least prepared to accept a compromise.

Significantly enough, 54 per cent of those people who had already taken a case to court would now give in and accept the fifty per cent offered by the insurance company.

With sixty per cent they are also the most violent critics, believing that lawyers only make a case more difficult than it already is. On average only half the sample interviewed consider this view to be justified.

The overwhelming majority describe a typical judge as painstaking and objective while only half the sample also thought of him as friendly and helpful. Again, those people in the sample who had had contact in the law had certain doubts about a judge's objectivity.

People who have appeared before judges are more likely to criticise this profession as being unfriendly, biased, off-putting and subjective. Those who had come into contact with chancery court judges claimed that they were very superficial.

Another factor throwing bad light on the objectivity of judges is the belief shared by almost three-quarters (74 per cent) of the population that it is easier to win a case if a person has a lot of money.

Even two thirds of those peopl[e ... a] lot of money believe that a fa[...] would lead to a more favourabl[e ...]

"An individual's experience of [...] does not lead him to temper his criti[cism] of the injustice inherent in the [...] system," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

This is shown by answers to [...] question to which half of those w[ith] experience of civil courts answered [...] compared with the overall figure o[f ...] per cent.

The questioners asked whether [poor] people received worse treatment fro[m the] courts than richer people. The r[easons] given for this alleged inequality [before] the law were mainly based o[n] differences of social influence and m[...] tion and the "connections" or [...] connections this leads to.

The survey also showed what i[mprove]ments the public thought could be [made] to the law. A majority of the inter[viewed] sample called for smaller courts and [easier] access to them, thought the wea[ring of] gowns to be superfluous, want[ed the] people involved in the trial to sit a[t] one table and said that they prefe[rred lay] participation in the law courts to [a] system administered solely by lawy[ers].

There is little doubt that the co[...] results of the survey expected in a [...] year's time will have some influe[nce on] the large-scale legal reforms planne[d].

Kaupen and Rasehorn say, "The p[ublic] does not demand a technocratic p[erfec]tion of the existing legal bodie[s. It] prefers the court to overcome s[ocial] conflicts than solve legal conflict[s]."

Dieter Die[...]

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 8 Apri[l ...])

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Myth and legend surround figure of Martin Luther

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Worms is commemorating the 450th anniversary of Martin Luther's [re]fusal to renounce his ideas before the [I]mperial Diet.

Catholics and Protestants are trying to make a joint approach to the problems involved and launch a new way of thinking.

Objectivity is the watchword. The fact [t]hat the common interpretation of texts [b]y bishops of the two Churches reveal [f]ew theological differences is significant [c]onsidering past history, even though [P]rotestant delegates, especially the Lutheran ones, are not necessarily representa[ti]ve of contemporary trends in post-Reformation theology.

Martin Luther and his teachings have been dealt with so thoroughly and histo[r]ically, especially by Catholic research since the thirties, that violent controversy [i]s really impossible.

Attention should now be switched to a completely different sphere – the picture the general public has of Martin Luther. The hymn *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott* (God is our refuge and our strength) can now be heard in Worms. The history of the Bach cantata clearly shows the as[to]unding misunderstanding to which this [h]ymn is subject.

It has become a Reformation hymn but [w]as originally a call to repentance sung [o]n Passion Sunday.

Bach's first version of the cantata was called "Alles, was von Gott geboren" and omitted the first verse now sung. It was only in Leipzig where all types of florid counterpoint were prohibited during the quiet days of Passion Week that Bach transferred it to Reformation Day.

The hymn had climbed from the eighth place in the list of hymns to be sung that [to]day to one of the first when Bach, who was pleased to be able to perform the work again, composed the verse starting *Ein feste Burg*. The final trumpet part which characterises the work today was not added until much later by one of his [...]ons.

The strange tale of this cantata reflects the way that the image of Luther became [a] myth. Luther ended his speech of [d]efense in Worms with the words "God [he]lp me. Amen." But the words that [...]ring to German minds more readily – "[H]ere I stand, I can do no other" – are part of the legend.

Luther published his 95 theses in 1517 (though their content is still largely unknown to church-goers). But the pic[t]uresque scene in which they are nailed to the door of the Schlosskirche in Witten[be]rg with the hard stroke of the hammer [he]ralding in the Reformation is probably [p]art of the myth.

These points are trifling. Though they [say] little about Luther, they speak vo[lu]mes about the people who made this [im]age for him, those people who wanted to see him as a German heart and soul.

This image shows Luther as a true German who takes the only stand he can, [a] true father of the Protestant Church [an]d a father figure for all Germans. This [im]age may not now be a worthy subject [for] anniversary celebrations but it should [be gi]ven critical attention.

[P]resident Gustav Heinemann said some[thi]ng very interesting on this subject in [W]orms: "The readiness to leave political [de]cisions to princes and statesmen right up to the Führer – one consequence of the Lutheran doctrine of two empires – entails that a Christian person should give up his freedom in matters politic." Heinemann himself has experienced this.

During the stormy debates on reunification in the early fifties the head of the Evangelical Church's synod alone warned that Adenauer's policy of Western integration would prevent German reunification.

His colleagues stated that the Church should keep out of this type of issue though it had not stopped them from meeting Adenauer on 5 November 1951 and allowing him to interpret the results of the meeting as approval for his policy.

Today Gustav Heinemann is President of the State resulting from this policy. But it is only at the first glance into our history that it appears paradoxical for the Protestants of the past to have cited the name of the German prototype, the staunch Martin Luther, as the reason for abandoning staunch resistance where it could have saved the country from greater calamity. At second glance it appears logical.

Karl Marx described the hymn *Ein feste Burg* as the German *Marseillaise*. But he was mistaken. The hymn is not revolutionary nor is it a martial battle hymn. Repentance is a changing of ways.

Where Luther is concerned, Catholics and Protestants, and not only they, have to change their views. President Heinemann has pointed out the way.

Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 April 1971)

A print of Martin Luther before Emperor Charles V at Worms in 1521 refusing to retract the stand he had taken up with the nailing of the 95 theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg (Photo: dpa)

Call to Pope to repeal Papal Bull

Before Easter a committee representing Catholics in Worms sent a letter to Pope Paul VI calling for a ruling on the reformer Martin Luther.

The writers of the nine-page memorandum which was also distributed at the doors of all Catholic churches over Easter want the Pope to repeal the Papal Bull excommunicating Martin Luther on 3 January 1521 as a heretic.

The petition claims that a ruling on the excommunication would reduce the tension still existing between the Churches and be one of the important "ecumenical deeds of the Holy Father".

It would not only be of particular significance to the two confessions in this country but could also have important consequences for Catholics the world over.

Catholics in Worms did not find it easy to compose an appeal calling for an end to the personal discrimination of Martin Luther, despite their progressive beliefs.

Before the letter was sent, there were long, violent discussions mainly sparked off by lays and the clergy did not associate themselves with the appeal until it had found a substantial majority for this action among church-goers.

If the Pope approves – this would be a revolutionary change, the Worms Catholics state – the authors of the petition hope that an ad hoc commission of Lutherans and Catholics will discuss the problem further.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 April 1971)

Worms Memorial Week is no Luther Festival

The programme announces "Commemoration of the 450th Anniversary of the Imperial Diet of Worms of 1521", studiously avoiding the word "celebration" or "festival".

"We are not celebrating a Luther Festival, we are not celebrating anything," said Worms' Mayor Kuhfuss in his speech at the opening ceremony.

The opening was formal not only because of the many representatives from public life assembled but also because of a really "ceremonial" musical programme under the strict direction of Tobias Ihle.

It is not easy to rid a series of events from the atmosphere of official pompous celebrations. The ceremonies at Worms were concerned with Martin Luther's appearance before the Imperial Diet there in 1521, though from the viewpoint of "Luther 1971".

Dr Kuhfuss stressed that the organisers wanted to prompt a change of thinking as far as Luther was concerned. It was possible in today's world to act in the ecumenical spirit to deal with a common fate. Protestant and Catholic bishops hold joint services.

Professor H. Lutz, the Viennese historian, claimed that the ecumenical movement was a reaction to National Socialist rule. Things had had to go to such extremes before a movement of this type was possible, he said.

In his lecture entitled "Luther and five centuries of German history" Professor Lutz explained the political background to the Imperial Diet and followed the secularisation of the figure of Luther, its amalgamation with the national consciousness of the nineteenth century and the resultant tension between the Church as an institution in connection with the State and the credibility of the Christian message.

Lutz limited his survey to the past and attributed the success of the Reformation to Luther's own career, thus opposing President Heinemann who had stressed the historical reasons for the forcefulness of the Reformation.

H. Schöffler adds that the Reformation also entailed the establishment of a link between religious forces, after incorporation in a Church, and the power of the State.

President Heinemann, the patron of the Worms commemoration, opposed interpreting Luther ideologically as Marxists do. Religious motives and Luther's 'personal' beliefs were the determining factor of his actions, the President said.

Luther had not sought a new social order nor universal equality. Indeed his basic conservatism would have stood in the way of any social change.

It was his conservative behaviour that has encouraged the fateful link between throne and altar that led to the German Evangelical Church becoming the "Hallelujah cart" (Hans Iwand) of State authority.

The Church lost sight of its functions in the social sphere – to support the oppressed and exploited. The fateful link between Church and State hindered the proffered development of the new Churches to parish churches of equal members. It has also had an indirect hindering influence on the social equality peculiar to a democracy.

We today have at least lost the self-assuredness of Luther's pupils, the President continued. "We have recognised that there can be no Christian policy and a Christian State but we also know that it is a Christian duty to obey God's word in political actions as well' . . .

"The imitation of Jesus Christ is a revolutionary force. We have failed where it does not exist. By admitting this to ourselves yet continuing to obey the duties placed upon us, we once again find the right contact with Luther."

On the Sunday leading representatives of the Protestant and Catholic Churches attended ecumenical services and mentioned the need to stress what they had in common despite all differences and pray together for the lost unity of the Church.

Moderator Hild, head of the Hesse-Nassau Church, said that while Catholics and Protestants both considered themselves to be the one true Church and community of Christ fifty years ago, they knew today that they were both serving the Lord.

The Catholic Bishop of Mainz stressed that division did not impair the Church's power of testimony. Unity of belief was the condition for the unity of the Church, he said. The Church was on Earth not for its own sake but to bear the testimony of God in the world.

The Luther Commemoration Week continued to 25 April with lectures, discussion evenings and musical events. An exhibition on the background and consequences of the Diet of Worms will continue until 31 October.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 April 1971)

People like pop-art and are willing to pay large sums of money for it. American artist Andy Warhol received over 40,000 Marks for a coloured picture of Rockefeller and Roy Lichtenstein's comic strips command sums of 45,000 Marks. A Brunswick professor now claims that pop-art has no merit and is nothing but commercialism.

■ THE ARTS

Brunswick professor exposes pop-art



Picasso's *Woman*

Nothing of the sort had happened since the nineteenth century – a new art style made its bow to the public, was immediately applauded and soon soared on the art market.

That was pop-art, a movement that concentrates on the banal, everyday world of advertising, consumer goods, technology, eroticism and politics and limits itself to the more or less realistic portrayal of Coca-Cola bottles, comic strips or cans of soup.

There were always lone voices criticising the whole conception of pop-art. But this criticism was never devastating. Until now.

The small Munich publishing concern of Moos has issued a 88-page pamphlet with the harmless sounding title *Pop-Art*, an academic critique and comprehensive study of the movement.

The booklet accuses pop-art of being:
Devoid of merit;
Banal and consequently successful;
Pretentious;
A copy of Dadaism;
Commercialist.

These accusations carry some weight. The author of the work is Jürgen Weber, 43, a sculptor and Professor at Brunswick's Technical University.

His remarks have already met with angry reaction. The theories he now puts forward are based on a series of lectures he held at the time.

Weber reports, "The art students were outraged by my theories and they were able to manifest their outrage better by making a racket than by putting forward reasoned arguments. All they did was stage a pop spectacle.

"The reaction of the local press was unfavourable. Their report of my lecture was wrong and incomplete. Corrections submitted by some of the audience and finally by the author and university representatives were not published. It is an established custom that there is no freedom of opinion in the field of art."

Jürgen Weber has good reasons for saying what he does about pop-art.

American pop-artists such as Rauschenberg, Warhol, Oldenburg, Lichtenstein and Wesselmann seem to be progressive and untrammelled by tradition but they do have two forerunners – Dadaists Marcel Duchamp and Kurt Schwitters.

As early as 1914 Marcel Duchamp was exhibiting bottle-racks as sculptures to wake the bourgeoisie from their sleepy admiration for the old masters. These so-called ready-mades were meant to shake existing concepts of art and aesthetics.

The forerunners of pop-art such as Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns were also called neo-Dadaists. They and the pop-artists exploited Dadaism though to different ends. While the ready-mades were meant to provoke the bourgeoisie, the pop-artists took them seriously.

Marcel Duchamp himself complained in 1962: "This neo-Dada, this pop-art is no more than a convenient solution living off what Dada created. When I invented ready-mades I wanted to question aesthetics. Neo-Dada has taken my ready-mades and found aesthetic beauty in them."

While Marcel Duchamp made no financial profit from his protests, the pop-art people are living off the fat of the land.

The movement reaches its shallowest point where Andy Warhol draws cans of soup and packets of washing powder and Rauschenberg signs dollar bills, Weber claims. Unlike Marcel Duchamp, the pop-artists are using art as a means to hit the big money.

Weber reports, "Warhol's only original invention was the transference of photographs on to canvas by the screen process. He has used it everywhere he can. Cows, flowers, cola bottles and film idols such as Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley or Liz Taylor are all captured in colour and symbolically arranged. This tradition is so banal that everyone can understand it and that is why it is so successful.

"But how can this reconciled with the artistic pretensions of Andy Warhol? How can this be reconciled with the incredible prices paid for such works? *Warhol recently received ten thousand* dollars for a colour photo of Rockefeller that he had transferred on to canvas by the screen process."

Horror scenes form part of Andy Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennial, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

"The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips.

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's versions of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual cliches spouted by people who do not understand him."

Lichtenstein's version of Picasso's
(Photo:

One of the most popular subjec[ts] ... comic strips is war and brutality ... ing of this tendency, Weber say[s] ... tenstein's war pictures do not gi[ve] ... criticism, enlightenment or pan... depiction of war is so stupid ... prettily coloured that anyone lo... the works in the face of current ... struck dumb. War could never ... trayed more frivolously."

The Professor thinks he kn[ows] ... reasons why: "It was previo[usly] ... artist's function to innovate, ... trends and put his stamp on the[ir] time.

"Pop-artists are now marchi[ng] ... the times. Advertisors, design... psychologists have developed th[e] ... ratus over a number of years ... artist needs only to take it and ... That must be manipulated art ... truest sense of the word.

"If pop-art were nothing mo[re] ... new products in the world of ... and consumer goods, there would... need to talk about it. But it is dis... because of its pretentious claim to ... and the complete poverty of its ... programme."

Heidelinde ...

(WELT am SONNTAG, 11 A...

London show visits Berlin

There is a touch of dramatics in every event and the ten day "London now in Berlin" show was no exception. Pop groups were of course "the new musical generation", happenings were "total theatre" and the art exhibition heralded "the death pangs of the London art trade".

Those taking part added their bit. On the opening night one group removed the fuses of another and a third group refused to perform following a difference of opinion with the organisers.

The fact that this final group was Mark Boyle's *Sensual Laboratory* is however a pity. Boyle is the inventor of psychedelic lighting effects and his work with Jimi Hendrix and *The Soft Machine* made his group famous.

After this contretemps there only remained the exhibition of Boyle's *Earth Probes* in the Academy of Arts. Hung and lit unfavourably, they are not much more than stage props, fragments of a missing whole.

But these painstaking *Earth Probes* still retain their peculiar effect. Perhaps the easiest to understand are the sand series where the enormous variety of the traces of water can be seen – those liquid formations that fascinate us on the beach.

The Probes are more than reproductions. They bear a fine layer of the object's surface, thus retaining its vitality. Other items with stones, branches, leaves and earth have a pronounced aesthetic effect.

The critical point is reached with the "street probes" – pavements, pedestrian crossings and cobble-stones. This is everyday life where no aesthetic associations can intrude.

It is surprising what a sculptural and occasionally powerful effect these bits of reality have. When all is said and done, Boyle is only pushing the principle of *Nouveau Réalisme* to its logical conclusion.

The exhibition in the trade fair halls by the radio tower has been but on by 23 artists of a group of ninety in all who have been working since 1969 in the old derelict St Katherine's Dock in London's East End.

There is no common artistic impulse to be found in this exhibition. There is Op-art with the moiré effect, Pop-art, a mixture of Morris Louis and Informal Art, Minimal Art and Monochrom. The list could be extended ad infinitum.

This is not to suggest that there are no original achievements here. There is Peter Logan's moving electronic sculpture called "Square Dance" with four rotating red discs providing an experiment in time and space.

Peter Sedgley and Don Mason ("Colour Maze") have once again effectively taken up an old ZERO idea with hanging plastic strips and neon light.

Rose Garrard's *Circle* of four veiled black tailor's dummies achieves a certain dramatic effect.

Perhaps nothing more was to be expected from a group that had come together by accident. The im... thing is that it enables so many a... work although Robert Kudielk... pillories social indifference to an... catalogue. This is why people al... wonder whether two or three-dimens... art projects have any future.

The visitor now finds himself i... round tower-like room containing ... thing like stage debris of wood and ... A gallery above enables the vi... survey the scene.

Everything is white with limesto... every step raises a cloud of d... mountain of cotton waste lies o... floor. This is the place where ... Brisley's *Surgical Minutes* take pla...

The performance begins when ... and his group slowly sleep-walk ... the scene. A girl writhes on the fl... seems to drown in the cotton wa... and again Brisley suddenly strike... He roars twice. Intricate groups ... dissolve. A man begs his way thr... surrounding audience.

The game gradually accelerates ... everyone goes around in a circle, ... facing the women. The the me... faster until begga races arou... hair flying. When he is ready, ... sprints away as if in a race. Th... over.

We do not really know what ... seen. At times we were bored. B... end the tension was so great tha... "different". And Brisley is not ... nor an actor but a sculptor ... teacher. The impulses springs fr... medium to another.

John Anthony Thw...

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 16 Ap...

■ THE STAGE

Peter Weiss first-ever play loses impact after 19 years

DIE ZEIT

As the coming of a new Peter Weiss play, *Hölderlin*, sets the Federal Republic theatrical world talking, his first ever play *Die Versicherung* (The insurance) has been put on stage for the first time – nineteen years after it was written.

This play from the early fifties is a reminder of the elementary anarchistic rage that once drove this playwright. He felt a need to blast the structure of the bourgeois society into which he was born so that he could forcibly extract his own existence from this setup.

Die Versicherung verifies Weiss' flight into a no-man's-land of denunciation which is cold and hostile to society, where political weapons are not yet reflected and for this reason aesthetics become an instrument of destruction turned upon those who think that as far as art and certain other constants are concerned they have got it made!

In the midst of tumult, of bourgeois grabbing for possessions, lusting for sex, which fills the first tableau of the play with a lecherous, materialist society, a chief of police attempts to negotiate an insurance that will protect him from imminent catastrophes and revolutions. But there is no longer any security to be had.

Around this one person who has insight, who forecasts doom, who sees the values of the citizens' possessions, husbands, houseowners, company managers and all, in grave danger, there dances a whole world, revelling, copulating, carousing itself to death, happily, destructively.

Throughout the play Peter Weiss protracts the moment when all inhibitions are shelved – in tableau after tableau he repeats the explosion of the bourgeois order of society; destructiveness is rife, lusts are indulged, violence and greed sweep anxiety under the carpet.

It seems as if Peter Weiss never tired of gazing at the rot, the whole process of dissolution.

In each new scene he puts on the stage another horrifying picture of yet another new grotesque act. He shows men fighting each other for scraps of meat like mad dogs, people copulating as they dance, lascivious and wanton, selfish and grabbing, attacking each other, stealing wives, la-la-ing stupid songs and losing their power of speech and their human understanding.

The transition from the human to the animal is varied. We see a hirsute anarchistic animal-man straying in society like a lost dog. His body covered in furs drives woman to abandoned sensuousness. This is a picture of lively and at the same time horrific drives.

Then there is a dog, which seems to have human features because society is showing so many canine characteristics itself. Billygoats mount to townspeople and slaver over them. This is the Weissian bestiary!

Reading the text to the play that was only published four years ago it is easy to see that it had not a dog's chance of being accepted in the early fifties when the mild social criticism of the Friedrich Dürrenmatts and Jean Anouilhs in the theatre caused such a shock.

Weiss' adaptation of the scornful visions of a world in decay, of the nightmare collapse of civilisation, such as had been seen already in the Bunuel films came far before its time in the theatre.

It is irritating to find that now *Die Versicherung* has been staged in Essen it is virtually too late. It is really behind the times since it does not meet with any disapproval of note from today's sophisticates.

Has society already had so many of the props knocked from under it that Weiss' *Totentanz* of bourgeois belief in safety can now be considered consumer entertainment?

The Essen production, directed by Hans Neuenfels ran for about two hours without a break and the lack of unfavourable reaction was remarkable. The whole thing was accepted as a sterile work of art.

Neuenfels and his scenic designer, Wilfried Minks, went even further than Peter Weiss' stage directions in their settings. They brought the speechlessness of the dramatis personae into such sharp focus that many of the scenes looked as if they had been clipped from old silent movies. They became optical exaggerations of a society that has only genitalia, but no vocal cords.

Hans Neuenfels is a director who likes to make his characters materialise with optical drawings and he has made Weiss' play into a copulation ballet, with, so to speak, act piled on top of act, and position after position discovered and tried out. More and more phallic symbols are quoted incessantly throughout the play.

All this serves to underline the sexual obsessions of the citizens, but also, it must be added, the sexual obsessions of the author as well!

Certainly the relationship of the bourgeoisie to sexuality is corrupt and deserves to be scorned as Weiss instructs the actors with a number of stage directions.

But Neuenfels does not concentrate so much on depicting the damage and the sicknesses that result from sublimation as the aesthetic outcome of it.

In the scenes where Peter Weiss aggressively and often uncouthly works out situations in which it is shown how sexuality is determined by the relationship to property and greed for more possessions Neuenfels keeps coming up with beautiful stylised tableaux.

He cuts up the scenes as set out by Weiss, which were fairly arbitrarily thrown together anyway, into even smaller units, often mute arrangements and settings in which an optical notion is built up and played through.

This is a credit to the dramatic talents of Neuenfels with his vivid imagination and Wilfried Minks with his unerring sense of the aesthetic, but the realism that is inherent in the Weiss play is not altered nor attacked in any way.

Neuenfels has condensed all the sensuality and sociability in the play to a code of mannered arrangements, drawing on a kind of art that has gone down in history and been generally accepted – *Jugendstil* and Surrealism.

Since the audience for this play is being carved up by the playwright he has been able to a come back to the path of an *agreement on the road to cowing respect.*

This system of sketching that is now in the books on the history of art has robbed this play of its punch. It becomes an exemplary piece of Surrealism, but in its mobilisation of the everyday world of the bourgeois it is not only Surrealistic but also terroristic.

Instead of achieving its aim of making the overconfident loss confident, the production of *Die Versicherung* in Essen could be taken as a palliative.

The reason is that the audience can find itself in agreement with the playwright that there is at least a common aesthetic that transcends catastrophes, revolutions, anarchy and unbridled sexual indulgence and has a lasting value.

Ernst Wendt

(DIE ZEIT, 16 April 1971)



A scene from *Die Versicherung* by Peter Weiss
(Photo: Erich vom Endt)

Bond play staged in Hamburg

Edward Bond has had to wait a long time for the Federal Republic premiere of his play *Die Hochzeit des Papstes* (The pope's wedding) which was staged at London's Royal Court Theatre as long ago as December 1962.

This is the almost-parable of the increasing identification of the newly-married Scopey (played by Knut Hinz at the performance in the *Malersaal* of Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus) with the aged, greying hermit, Alen (acted by Josef Dahmen).

The play was banned after its first performance in London – in fact the day after! Since then it has more or less been overtaken by Edward Bond's later plays, partly because of their greater realism, partly because of the greater challenge they present.

"Pope" Scopey is in fact too much of a model set in a world of impossibilities to counteract the contradiction between the need on the one hand to isolate himself from society and on the other hand to view society from the position of isolation, observe it closely and tie himself to it.

Scopey's example is Alen, a lachrymose, impenitent, exaggeratedly sensitive enemy of the world around him on the one hand. On the other hand he is a voyeur, a reader and collector of newspapers, a man who eats food out of tins and a masterful man making clear claims to power.

Peter von Wiese accordingly directed Josef Dahmen along these lines. Josef Dahmen accordingly interpreted the role of Alen along these lines.

Typical of this interpretation are gestures of protection and domination. Putting a hand on an unopened can of preserves; bending down completely over the newspapers that Alen is reading; stretching out an arm as master of all he survey – a corrugated iron hut.

In addition to this there are typical gestures of senility, with body and mind decaying.

There is a reminiscence of the taciturn man such as Samuel Beckett's Krapp – a man who goes out of his way without meeting himself along the road and who does not become involved with the few people he meets along the road (Scopey and his wife).

In the end Scopey murders Alen, dons his military cloak and takes over his role. Silently he squats in the corner of the hut to listen for possible signals from the world outside.

Jürgen Schmidt

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April 1971)

Boleslaw Barlog – a profile at 65

After 1945 theatrical Berlin could no longer be what it once was. But it could take consolation in the fact that it had Barlog or "Boli Haarlock" as he was affectionately known because of his curly hair.

Berlin will feel the pinch when Boleslaw Barlog quits as manager of the Berlin State theatres (Schiller Theater, Schlosspark Theater and theatre workshop) on 31 August 1972, even though Hans Lietzau may be taking over as his successor.

But Barlog will not quit Berlin completely. Freed of his role as theatre manager he will be able to devote himself to the freer paths of directing. Nevertheless as a theatre manager Boleslaw Barlog has written his name in the history book of the German theatre as a theatre manager with greater credit than as a director, although this is not to detract from his significance.

On 28 March this native of Wroclaw (Breslau) was 65 years-old. He came to Berlin so to speak at the eleventh hour and worked wonders with his courageous attitudes, his belief in himself and the theatre and in the rebuilding of Germany from the ashes.

No sooner had the guns stopped firing than he moved into a demolished cinema in the Schlosspark Theater. In no time at all he had made the suburb Steglitz the centre of Berlin's theatrical life. Without ever having produced a play of his own before he set himself up as a director in a city famous for Reinhardt, Jessner and Piscator. He set about organising a troupe and discovering new talent. Five years later when he had been entrusted with the newly built Schiller Theater which became the theatre workshop another decade later, he brought authors such as Samuel Beckett and Edward Albee to stages in this country. In addition he paved the way to world success for German authors such as Peter Weiss.

In the history of post-war theatre in this country the name of Boleslaw Barlog is written large.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 March 1971)



■ EDUCATION

Young mothers take active interest in education

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

A young mother turned her flat into a day nursery as there was no kindergarten place available for her child in the small town where she lived. She invited neighbours who were in similar straits to leave their offspring with her for a few hours a day.

The housewives were at first happy to have found somewhere for their young children to play but after only a few days one mother turned indignant: "My daughter has got blobs of paint on her face. I'm not sending her to any place as dirty as that!"

During her first experiments in painting, her daugther had drawn the brush across her face in her excitement. But the cleanliness of housewives here is more important than their children's pleasure.

This example of home-spun education was brought up by a young mother speaking to a number of other women with young children at the family holiday centre of Dorfweil in the Taunus.

"We must not get to the stage where fourteen-year-olds claim that their parents no longer understand them," she said, "You, their mothers, must recognise that you too are in a situation where you must also learn."

The thirty mothers aged between 25 and 35 looked up at the speaker. Some were quizzical, others nodded approvingly.

These young mothers had been prepared to hear things that their mothers would never have accepted and that their grandmothers would never even have thought about. They had all decided to attend a one-week course to educate young mothers.

The slogan "There's no point looking back", if nothing else, showed them that the course would not degenerate into an elevated coffee morning where they could swop gossip.

The idea is good and the experiment necessary. The Evangelical Church of North Rhine-Westphalia was the first Church organisation in the Federal Republic to plan holiday courses for young mothers to discuss contemporary problems of education and modern social issues.

Hanna Linke of the Bureau of Social Ethics and Social Policy of the Rhineland Evangelical Church stated the aims quite clearly: "It is planned to introduce special leave for workers who wish to attend further training courses. It is also hoped that they will be able to deal with social problems.

"There is no indication at present that there are to be similar schemes for housewives and mothers. It is however generally known that mothers bear the main responsibility in bringing up their children.

"Preparing children for tomorrow's world means that mothers must think about problems and this can take up a lot of their time."

As it was a woman who had the idea of starting this scheme, the practical side of the issue was soon considered. If the young mothers were given no chance of finding somewhere for their children to stay during the week-long course the idea would remain no more than an idea.

The scheme was started in 1969 when 32 mothers came along with 42 children. 120 mothers had said that they would attend.

As the scheme was practically only announced via kindergartens and parish newspapers, this was clear proof of how great is the young housewives' need for information.

Hanna Linke found an ideal place for the 1971 course — the family holiday centre of Dorfweil near Schmitten in the Taunus. The house where mothers and children stayed was only built in 1970 and has a specially equipped kindergarten section and an indoor swimming pool.

Four kindergarten teachers, one of whom is a social education worker, and a doctor took care of the 55 children who came to the holiday centre along with their mothers.

All thirty mothers are now housewives. Most were employed as secretaries, clerks or teachers before getting married. The week-long course with full board costs 67.50 Marks. They are charged an extra 25 Marks if they bring one child with them but each subsequent child only costs fifteen Marks.

The subject of the conference in Dorfweil was "Our world today — the world of our children tomorrow". This included questions of modern education as well as the reform of the divorce law and the problems involved in the new position of women.

"It is obvious today that every girl must be taught a profession, "Hanna Link says and admits: "In my lectures and during discussions I always try and emphasise that mothers should teach their sons to help in the home and not always divide household tasks into men's work and women's work."

Ending traditions such as these and giving the mothers a new sense of awareness is another aim of the congress. "Information is very important today. People with information have knowledge," Hanna Linke says and tries to give young mothers the necessary information. They themselves must make use of it.

Ginger Feld

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 April 1971)

29th Waldorf School to be opened in August

In August the first five classes of the Cologne-Bonn Waldorf. School will open in Bornheim. The Waldorf educational method set up by Rudolf Steiner over fifty years ago already has two other bases in the Rhine-Ruhr area at Dortmund and Wuppertal.

The Cologne-Bonn school will be the 29th Waldorf School in the Federal Republic. Its aim is to develop a person to full balanced maturity instead of raising human automatons for use in the industrial society.

The Waldorf Schools are private institutions but they are state-sponsored. They are opposed to current educational policy as shown by the subtitle of a recent lecture held in Cologne's Wallraf Richarz Museum by Peter Tradowsky, head of the Rudolf Steiner School in Berlin: "The independent Waldorf Schools' answer to complete educational planning". Tradowsky's slogan is "The three births of Man".

That is also the slogan for an educational method based on the age of the child. Teachers at Waldorf Schools consider that the most important behavioural pattern up to the age of seven is the registration and imitation of impressions.

During the second seven-year period comes the adhesion to a personal and not forceful or dictatorial authority. Between the ages of 14 and 21 pupils gradually learn to form their own opinions and make their own judgements.

The Waldorf educational method does not stress the intellect until relatively late in a child's school career. The pupil first begins with play and painting. Artistic creation is an important part of the teaching.

One example will suffice to show how these children learn to write. The children do not copy the letter "F" from the blackborad. Instead they paint a picture of a fish and the teacher shows them how to construct the letter "F" from the fish's back or fins.

Language teaching is similar and begins in the very first school year. Once again teaching is via play. The children learn short poems in English or French but have no more than an approximate idea of their content.

In this way the children are acquainted with the sound and melody of a language. This method is similar to a small child's first attempts to speak his mother tongue.

These educational methods obviously take a long time so what is the point of them? The theory held by Steiner and his followers considers that there is the danger of apathy and atrophy if intellectual faculties are stressed at too young an age.

The ability to think and pass a reasoned judgement should mature gradually so that pupils remain open to outside influences and do not stick to unconsidered judgements made in their early years.

This is very hard to accept for established modern educational methods which encourage children to criticise at any early age and educate them for life in a democratic system and for political activity.

Instead of this the Waldorf Schools offer a close relationship of trust between teachers and pupils. The syllabus is carefully attuned to the children's needs and all learning is carried on as a game. Steiner who died in 1925 described the principles of his Waldorf Schools as the art of education.

It is rather superficial to speak of these ideas as old-fashioned. The Waldorf Schools rightly claim to have incorporated within themselves since 1919 the first step towards comprehensive schooling.

Since they were set up, the Waldorf Schools have not issued grades or made unsatisfactory pupils repeat a school year. Instead form masters draw up comprehensive reports every six months and hope that both parents and children will benefit from them.

It is only in the upper grades — the ninth year in Waldorf Schools and above — that pupils are forced to do the classwork to which such great importance is attached in other schools. Their work is not graded though teachers do pass their judgement on it to help the pupil.

Nowadays the thirteenth year at Waldorf Schools is used to prepare pupils for the Abitur school-leaving examinations. During this year Waldorf scholars have a lot to catch up on but that should not prove too difficult.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 April 1971

British and American teachers for Hamburg

DIE WELT

Help is on the way to relie[…] growing shortage of teache[…] Hamburg's eighty high schools. Fr[…] September this year fifty scienc[…] mathematics teachers recruited fr[…] United States after an unconv[…] advertising campaign and 25 [...] teachers obtained via an agency w[…] at the city's schools.

Announcing the success, Mayor Schulz stated, "As soon as the […] approved the package deal to reli[…] teaching shortage last year, our edu[…] department began recruitment ca[…] at home and abroad."

The campaign in the United Sta[…] made more difficult by the fa[…] jurisdiction in the sphere of educ[…] different in the United States tha[…] the Federal Republic.

Several contacts had to be made[…] the Hamburg education authoriti[…] tually found the right departme[…] their needs.

Schulz added that the financial[…] quickly settled as the American [...] had met the Hamburg authoriti[…] way. They had not insisted th[…] salaries should be the Mark equiv[…] what they were in the States but a[…] the fact that the purchasing powe[…] Mark is much higher than indi[…] the official rate of exchange.

After the first contacts had bee[…] Wilhelm Rahn and Otto Reuter [...] the United States at the beginni[…] March and begun negotiations wit[…] such as NASA, Boeing and Lockhe[…]

In this way they obtained the a[…] of 500 teachers who were either […] ployed or whose jobs were threate[…] Hamburg education authority se[…] teachers a friendly letter ask[…] applications to teach at the city's […]

There were immediately ninety […] tions and a further thirty letters […] for more information. Even at a co[…] tive estimate the education depa[…] expects to appoint fifty of these peo[…] The teachers are either doctors or h[…] master's degree.

The 25 British teachers were obta[…] via an agency and will arrive in Ha[…] before 1 September. The Americans […] will arrive during the autumn.

Before starting to teach, the 75 te[…] obtained during the first stage o[…] recruitment campaign will be a[…] attend a two-week introductory co[…] Hamburg. Language courses are also […] ned.

The education authorities belie[…] English-language and mathematics […] ing will prove particularly attra[…] pupils and be beneficial to them bu[…] are fears that this will not apply so[…] the other scientific subjects.

Answering an appeal by Mayor […] Schulz, twenty housing firms in Ha[…] have agreed to provide the flats […] by the teachers and their families […] department in the education au[…] building in the Hamburger Stra[…] give teachers advice on certai[…] where needed so that they find […] to settle into the city.

The Education Report states th[…] burg's high schools will need an ex[…] teachers this year to replace tho[…] retire and a further 410 to co[…] increased number of pupils and […] experiments. Only a small part o[…] need can be covered by new te[…] straight out of university.

(DIE WELT, 14 April […])

■ MEDICINE

Hamburg professor outlines weather's psychosomatic aspects

Readers should study a number of specialist essays on bioclimatology before turning to a paper in which the reputable Hamburg psychosomatic specialist Professor Arthur Jores ignores all physical weather features and concentrates on Man's own mental climate.

An asthma sufferer had spent a number of days at a sanatorium to cure himself of the complaint. When the trouble recurred a few months later he decided to revisit the sanatorium. But this time the stay he thought would prove so beneficial to his health only worsened his condition.

The doctors at the sanatorium were also perplexed. Finally they arrived at a solution. They suggested that the patient had been sensitivised against climatic and geographical influences and that it was not surprising that these allergies resulted in asthma after he returned.

Professor Jores had a chance to talk to the patient and now finds he cannot support the theory, as convincing as it sounds. The Professor had a much simpler explanation.

On returning to the sanatorium the patient found that a doctor with whom he had been particularly friendly during his first stay had left. Instead there was now a woman doctor there whom the patient could not stand.

The woman doctor also took a critical attitude toward her patient and forbade him from doing many things that he had been allowed to do during his first stay. This resulted in a rapid deterioration of his condition, forcing him eventually to leave the sanatorium.

To remove any doubt about the psychosomatic causes of this patient's condition. Professor Jores added that the mere mention of the woman doctor was enough to cause a slight asthmatic attack.

A further example shows the close interrelationship between the human organism, climate and geography that can be influenced for better or worse by childhood or adolescent experiences.

Again an asthma patient is involved, this time a woman from a small town in Schleswig-Holstein. She had already undergone successful psychotherapy for her asthma but her wish to spend a weekend at home proved her undoing. As soon as she had stepped from the train on to the platform she suffered an attack of asthma for which she had no explanation.

The cause of the attack was only cleared up after a specialist had investigated the woman's past history. She had had her asthma attack on the same platform from which she had once said goodbye to her husband before he went off to the front where he was killed.

Local doctors had claimed that the climate was responsible for this case and a similar one.

We would not be doing justice to Professor Jores' theories if we did not mention what he thinks of the normal beliefs concerning the influences of weather and climate.

Many doctors link influences of weather and climate with their patient's physical condition but Professor Jores believes that this is rather problematical as it is not known which of these physical factors is responsible.

The Professor claims that there is more justification in considering whether these climatic influences should not be seen from the point of view of psychosomatic medicine.

Jores now turned to the field of linguistics and made the interesting comment that we have got used to speaking of a "working climate", in the figurative sense, or a "threatening atmosphere", which is completely independent of the weather.

He adds that it is wrong to use these terms in a figurative sense where they should be understood at their face value. All words used to describe our emotions are taken from the physical world.

We cannot really speak if a figurative sense as a word used for a physical condition is identical with the same word used for a mental or emotional condition. The coldness of the weather outside is thought by people to be completely identical with the coldness exuded by a person.

Professor Jores does not want to contradict the findings gained at metreological stations, research centres and at high altitudes.

He does however wish to point out that these facts are not incontestable and link them adequately and correctly with the human organism.

At the age of 76 Goethe wrote a theory of climate and thought of the weather as one of the elements influencing language. And during his journey through Italy, he noted in his travelogue: "The weather is very gloomy and depresses my spirit."

This has the same psychosomatic intention as the paper in which Arthur Jores links bioclimatology with human factors that are probably still not given due attention by strict physicists.

Alfred Püllmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1971)

Anti-diabetes campaign proposed

Diabetes threatens to become a serious danger to the health of people in the Federal Republic, Health Minister Käte Strobel stated in a recent interview with UPI, the news agency.

The incidence of the disease has increased rapidly throughout the civilised world. There are estimated to be 1.2 million diabetics in this country alone. There are an equal number of cases where the complaint has not yet been recognised.

Faulty nutrition and lack of exercise are causes of the disease, along with hereditary factors. Life in the affluent society leads people to neglect their health, especially their eating habits.

Fatty foods and carbohydrates are particularly dangerous and these encourage the factors leading to diabetes, excess weight and fatty degeneration. Diabetes is one of the best examples of a disease where outside factors combine with hereditary factors.

The World Health Organisation is concerned with the spread of diabetes and hopes that sufferers will be able to live something approaching a normal life. The WHO aims to encourage the early diagnosis of the disease and draw public attention to what preventive measures can be taken.

Modern medicine has considerably increased the life expectancy of diabetics. As long as diabetics lead the right kind of life and have the right type of medical treatment, their day-to-day living differs little from the norm.

But, Käte Strobel states, an important condition for this is that the complaint is recognised at an early stage. Diabetes can only be diagnosed by a doctor or by regular systematic examinations.

The government and Federal states plan to fight diabetes by providing more information about the disease to the public and by starting regular examinations to catch it when it is in its initial stages.

Diabetes research will also be extended. Diabetic clinics and the Diabetic Research Centre opened last November in Munich will cater for this. The Minister also announced that the work of diabetic's organisations and associations would be given considerably more support.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 April 1971)

Growth acceleration leads to more caesarian births

Professor Heinz Kirchhoff, the Göttingen gynaecologist, has found that the widely observed tendency for people to grow taller these days starts in the mother's womb.

Examinations of 27,000 newly-born children during the past 35 years have shown that the average weight of babies at birth has increased by 114.5 grams.

Height statistics show the same trend. The proportion of newly-born children between 57 and 59 centimetres tall (one foot ten and one foot eleven) has increased by twelve per cent.

Professor Kirchhoff concludes from these figures that we are growing bigger all the time and that this process begins at birth. Children are also tending to become sexually mature at a younger age.

There are three distinct aspects to this growth acceleration. Average height is increasing though growth rate decreases as people get older. Puberty is attained at an earlier age and finally young people become adults at an earlier age nowadays.

In the past a person attained his full growth after the age of 21. Now full growth is attained before people are nineteen.

Statistics prove the fact but offer no explanation. Some people claim that growth acceleration is all a question of better nourishment and point out that the standard of living has generally increased in countries where this phenomenon is particularly prominent.

Other people suggest that the increased amount of physical impulses such as the effect of artificial light late into the night play a role.

Genetic factors too must have some influence. Richard Nold, the Karlsruhe biologist has come up with an interesting theory. He finds that statistics show that the parents of young people with the strongest growth rates come from different geographic areas.

He also has an explanation — what biologists call heterosis. If two plants or animal species with widely differing characteristics are crossed, the offspring are often larger and more vital than their parents.

Nold assumes that heterosis in human beings has increased in the last hundred years or so with the number of marriages between people coming from different parts of a country. This is due to the growth in travel and general mobility.

This phenomenon is serious, as expectant mothers find. Professor Kirchhoff states that more and more of these babies with accelerated growth have to be brought into the world by a caesarian operation. (Münchner Merkur, 13 April 1971)

Treatment by endoscopy

Doctors at the fourth congress of the Endocrinological Association at Erlangen were able to witness a medical "first". A polypus in the vertical section of the colon was removed using an endoscope inserted in the anus.

Previously a surgical operation was required. The new method is the brainchild of Erlangen internist Dr Peter Deyhle who showed the congress a film of what happens.

Dr Deyhle has worked out a new technique of viewing the colon along its whole length to the caecum and in special cases right up to the lower part of the small intestine.

He also managed to remove a polypus by electrolysis by inserting a small wire noose through the instrument panel of the coloscope. Endoscopy can now be used in treatment as well as in diagnosis.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 April 1971)

Oestrogen cures dandruff

Oestrogen, antidogen and combinations of oestrogen and gestagen have proved successful in the treatment of dandruff and seborrhoeic eczema, claims Dr Ludwig of the dermatological section of the University Hospital in Eppendorf, a suburb of Hamburg.

Speaking at the Cosmetics Congress in Karlsruhe, Dr Ludwig said that these substances could clearly and beneficially counteract large increases in the scalp's production of sebum, the skin lubricant.

Dr Pelwig reported that experiments at Munich University's Dermatological Clinic had shown that the scalp cells causing complaints could be treated successfully with medical soaps to cure dandruff.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971)

High work-rates harm health

Work strain in our industrial society is caused not by heavy manual work but by the increasingly more competitive conditions and the fast work-rate.

The medical journal *Selecta* stated that work strain was particularly common in jobs where the work to be done could not be done in the appointed time despite all effort and good will.

The strain was not due to the work-rate alone but to the frustation and recurrent disappointments at hard work not being rewarded with success. As demands increase so does the risk of failure.

It is impossible to adapt to this type of situation. The result is compromise. Sights are set low or allowances are made for a certain failure rate. If this does not succeed, the stress becomes dangerous.

Work involving fast work-rates can be experimentally simulated. A group of internal specialists and industrial doctors from Heidelberg subjected fifteen men and women to the Lee Effect.

The guinea pigs were asked to read passages on to a tape and the recording was played back 0.2 seconds after registration via headphones.

The test personnel were therefore unable to hear the sound of their voice under normal conditions, became confused and started to make mistakes in their reading. And these mistakes were also heard after another 0.2 seconds had elapsed.

This is a situation of stress affecting the vegative nervous system. Blood pressure and heart rates increased and a long time was needed before they sunk to their normal level again.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 April 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

Temporary suspension of fixed rates of exchange to solve currency problems

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

Few people realise that the ten thousand million dollars that the Bundesbank holds in reserve at the moment are practically enough to buy out Fort Knox!

The gold reserves that the United States guards at Fort Knox are worth only slightly more than this amount, which the Bundesbank could present to the American treasury and demand gold.

The dollar is a reserve currency without reserves. Only the political might of the United States of America is upholding it. For this prevents the creditors of the United States from taking advantage of the rights granted in the Bretton Woods Agreement which forms the basis of the world currency system that has been working itself to death for the past twenty-five years.

But the political might of the United States lies in the threat that is posed to Europe by the Soviet Union and to other countries by Red China.

Who would be able to give the dollar a helping hand if ever Russia decided to make friendly advances to Western Europe with the aim of undermining this power that America has over European countries?

It is fortunate for the Americans that the Russians have not yet discovered the potential that lies in this manoeuvre. Trusting in the traditional lack of imagination in the Kremlin the Americans feel that they can continue to blackmail Europe with the threat of Russia, and Japan with the threat of Red China into backing the dollar.

Therefore the Federal Republic finds itself caught in the web of inflation because America is going through an inflationary phase.

Banknote printing machinery is the origin of these dollars which the Bundesbank is forced to convert into Marks, leading to further inflation of our currency.

Since the turn of the year America's bank of issue has made out State debt bills for approximately six milliard dollars in order to finance debts run up by public spending.

At the same time the American banks that suddenly found themselves with a new and unexpected flood of liquid cash were glad to be able to pay off debts to the London money market, and hence the market for Eurodollars, with this artificially created new wealth.

As part of its business the London money market circulated this flood of dollars and practically the whole of it landed up in the Bundesbank vaults with the result that on 15 March this year the Bundesbank had 37.7 thousand million in foreign exchange as compared with 7.7 thousand million last year.

The purpose of printing all these new dollars was to get the American economy going again after a period of deflation. This aim has not yet been achieved.

The inflationary impulse shot across the Atlantic like an intercontinental missile that had got out of control and landed on the least inflationary country in Europe – the Federal Republic.

Money has a need to stay on the move and therefore makes for the country where there are the fewest administrative bars to its moving on again at any time.

With this background the lowering of Bank Rate in the Federal Republic was intended as a measure to counteract the importation of hot money. But the flood of dollars into this country became even more marked which only underlines the futility of this measure in the economist's bag of tricks.

The difference in interest rates between Frankfurt and New York was cut, and there are signs that the money market across the Atlantic is getting tougher.

Even the paradoxical situation whereby "three month money" in hard Marks had a one-per-cent higher interest rate than in dollars was swept away. But this paradox only goes to reflect the great preparedness of people in this country to run up debts and the great reluctance of the Americans to do so.

We are not yet sure how far the Bundesbank will go in trying to direct this great preparedness to get into debt and how far the Bundesbank will be influenced by it, since it is now possible to borrow more cheaply from German banks.

The Bundesbank has already given a warning signal with its careful adjustment of the ceiling for the little used bills of exchange. The banks must think positively whether it is really so certain that the freshly fabricated money on a dollar basis will be replaced by money fabrication on a bill-of-exchange basis.

This uncertainty which calls for great care in the formulation of credit policies is about the only appreciable outcome of the decisions taken by the Central Bank Committee on 31 March.

The lowering of Bank Rate by a full point was completely inundated by the flight away from the dollar.

Since daily newspapers put a plea for a third revaluation in the mouth of the former Bundesbank President Karl Blessing (something he only really mentioned on the periphery of a number of suggestions of courses of action as a vague possibility) there has been a great deal of speculation on the Mark, which automatically involved investors in swinging away from the dollar.

At normal times differing interest rates work their rather obvious effect on the flow of money. But the present economic scene is, judging by past experiences, anything but normal. The abnormalities that have already shown up have had very little effect on those concerned with the market.

As a result we now find ourselves in the midst of a new tide of inflation. This will remain as long dollar parity is kept at its present rate and as long as the planned high deficits in the American budget fail to push up interest rates in New York, causing the American banks to borrow Eurodollars rather than paying them back.

Then we will be caught in the Americans' deflationary spell, however. The millions of dollars that have already flooded in will still be in the care of the Bundesbank, but the industrialists who have borrowed Marks to finance investments will be in no hurry to pay them back. . .

When the Americans dictated inflation to us we found it pleasant, but a dictated deflation could be far more than unpleasant.



At present we still don't know if the flight away from the dollar will . . . The Americans feel that devaluation would be too much of a blow to their prestige.

But as something has got to be done since the market requires it, it is obviously the aim of the Americans to manoeuvre the Mark, the Yen, the French Franc and perhaps other minor currencies into revaluation.

But nobody wants to revalue. . . . cannot afford to upvalue the Mark a third time since the second one . . . the problem of the balance of payments excess.

In the first two months of 1971 there has been a balance of payments deficit.

In this tug-of-war there is only one solution that conforms to the state of the market: temporary suspension of fixed rates of exchange so that supply and demand can determine new parities in free interplay.

Walter Wannenmacher

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 9 April 1971)

Revaluation rumours ignore the practicalities

Currency stability begins in school, in fact with education on the simplest of economic correlations. In this respect there is something terribly wrong with us.

The worst and yet the most unsuspecting enemies of the currency and of people's life-savings are sitting on benches in the Bundestag, as one politician specialising in finance discovered after he had conducted an exhaustive inquest into how much members of the Bundestag understand about currency policies.

Even today there is general confusion on money matters caused largely by the watchword *revaluation*.

In money matters the public has become so distrustful that they even consider that upvaluation of the Mark, which, as its name would suggest, means our money becomes more valuable (at least in dealings with other countries) rather than less valuable, entails a worsening of the state of our currency.

Thus at the present juncture in time there is nothing to be said in favour of a further revaluation of the Mark.

Meantime the position with regard to the industrial sector of the Federal Republic economy has changed so radically that it would be a great mistake to make our exports more expensive by revaluing the Mark.

As a result of our failure to revalue in time and to revalue sufficiently there has been the inevitable development of imported inflation. It is no longer true to say that in comparison with most other countries the Federal Republic has a reasonably stable currency.

The opposite is true. Last year the ratio of wage increases to productivity was the highest of all the industrialised countries.

Despite the forecasts of the Economic Affairs Ministry that in 1971 the rate of price increases would drop to between 2.5 and three per cent it is likely that in about eight weeks time the cost-of-living index will be 5.5 points up on the corresponding period of last year.

Prices are increasing in practically all commodities. The proportion of wage bills to producer prices has reached the highest level since the War. The result is a strong drop in the competitiveness of our exporting industry.

Foreign competitors have seen their chance and are launching major campaigns to export more to this country, banking on their advantageous prices. In February 1971 imports were 1.6 milliard Marks higher than in the corresponding month of 1970. So as far as the export trade is concerned we can expect the downward trend to continue at the same rate or even faster.

If we were to change parity again now we would make life even tougher for our exporters and cause those who export to us tu rub their hands with glee. This is the exact opposite of what we need to do in the coming months.

During his visit to the United States at Easter Finance Minister Alex Möller hastened to point out that the lowering of Bank Rate in the Federal Republic was done with an eye to protecting the dollar, but that this move did not correspond to the action we should be taking if we want to protect the stability of our currency.

Now the Bundesbank has accumulated dollars to the value of forty milliard Marks and has become the world's biggest dollar creditor it would be devaluing the money it holds in its vaults if it revalued the Mark. The loss would be considerable. But this is not the decisive point of view.

Denials with regard to rates of exchange do not need to be taken too literally, but we should respect the intelligence of those who bring the thousands of millions of dollars across the Atlantic and who are realistic enough to know that in the present situation the possibilities of a revaluation are very slight.

So we must assume that there are other motives that cause them to shy away from the dollar at the moment. Quite apart from this, the fact that the American balance of payments is likely to be in the red again this year will cause a further flood of dollars.

The Federal Republic, which used to be an island of stability, is today swimming along with the international tide of money depreciation.

Much must be done if we want to escape from this predicament. We cannot allow a situation to continue where people's savings are just eaten up because the rate of inflation is higher than the rate of interest paid.

An autonomous money policy to help us escape from dollar inflation is only possible within the framework of a European currency union. Thus it is essential that we try to push talks on this matter from the academic theoretical stage to an active position of practical cooperation.

Walter Slotosch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 April 1971)



■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

Bayer introduces comprehensive employee training scheme

Hamburg merchants kept up a quaint old custom until the nineteen-twenties: when an apprentice had successfully completed his period of training his seniors would solemnly hand him his bowler hat and cane and pronounce: "Here is your hat and cane, *young man* – now you are a qualified salesman, *sir*."

Underneath the surface of this symbolism there lie the static ideas on career training of the good old days: any young man who had completed his apprenticeship had "learnt it all." The only way in which he could add to his skills came from chance experiences picked up in the course of his work.

At a time like the present, when, according to Hermann Kahn, Man's knowledge doubles every ten years such smug self-satisfaction is deadly.

The requirements for career promotion are shifting more distinctly from the regions of the behind and the elbow to the centres of the intellect.

Modern consumer society has raised this criterion for the development of a competitive setup: where incapability for idleness stands in the way of adjustment the career of the individual comes to an end and the rise of the collective follows.

Progressive industrial concerns draw the consequences from recognition of this fact. They neither content themselves with the standardised basic skills that members of their team bring with them from their years of learning, nor rely on the initiative of their workers alone to keep themselves up to date with the latest *tricks* of their trade and pave their own way *for promotion*.

Modern firms are far more concerned to take over the responsibility of providing further training for their staff. Sometimes they do this with gentle persuasion and, where necessary, encourage members of their staff to take further training. This applies to the skilled worker as much as the member of the board of directors.

In a brochure issued by the Bayer chemicals company in Leverkusen it states: "At Bayer it is an essential part of company policy on further training for members of the staff that all workers should be given every opportunity to develop their faculties and their working skills and to strengthen their intellect, character and expert talents."

Although this company policy does mention development of the personality it is mainly designed to bolster those talents that Bayer workers need for their careers. As Herr Richter from Bayer's personnel department responsible for further training said, programmes of advanced training are "organised by and for the company and its best interests."

Several years ago Bayer began to streamline and rationalise the programme of further training in career skills that had been recognised as essential.

Basically their system involves complementary factors: practical on-the-job training at the place of work and progressive further training within the framework of courses, seminars, work-study groups, lectures and discussions and to a certain extent as a result of self-organised study. Such a system as this cannot possibly dispense with the personal initiative of the individual worker.

As far as the individual is concerned the need for further training arises from the different and greater demands made on him. For instance when electronic data-processing equipment is introduced into the firm and into his department he must be instructed in the potential of the computer he will be working with.

If he is switched from one department to another (horizontal mobility) or if he achieves promotion (vertical mobility) he must be prepared for his new working conditions.

Special training of this kind can also be of value in solving the problems of the moment or improving the flow of information within the company.

The Bayer further training scheme is organised into several different groups. There are work-study groups for new employees to learn the lines along which the company works and for general information of older workers; then there are courses of expert study for members of staff with a background of natural sciences, craftsman training, technical studies or sales management; also courses to prepare workers for a new position at a higher level (sometimes involving a final examination that is recognised by the State) and management training for executives and managerial staff.

The committee at Bayer as a whole went in for the Bad Harzburg programme of management training methods. Participation in courses of this kind generally speaking takes place during working hours and at the company's expense.

In order to make its training programmes as appropriate as possible Bayer has embarked on a scheme to analyse the demands made on the individual worker by the line of work in which he is involved. The aim of this investigation is to set up a schematised plan of the demands made on the individual employee. With the help of this anyone applying for such and such a job will not just be given a course of training to help him carry out the job, but will have a programme of training "tailor-made" to his requirements and the requirements of the position to which he aspires.

For instance a member of staff changing from a position inside the firm to a representative job outside Bayer's premises needs specialised knowledge about company production and certain spheres of national economics and company economics and also company law. He must be a past master at handling negotiations, rhetoric and the jargon of the group and must have a keen eye for reading documents. He will also be required to hold his own on reading the state of the market and have a knowledge of marketing and advertising techniques.

At Bayer two sectors have put this new scheme into operation already: sales officials and sales-group leaders. Gradually all sectors will have these charts of demands on the individual drawn up for them.

This is a mammoth task for a firm employing 60,000 people and whose staff ranges from the tea boy to senior academics, a highly heterogeneous setup all told. There is a choice of fifty apprenticeships that can be taken with the firm in careers ranging from from chemicals expertise to draughtswoman.

In all Bayer organised 681 further education courses last year involving 17,570 people. As well as the courses that have already been mentioned there were 102 language courses in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Generally speaking Bayer keeps its further training scheme within the confines of the company when this is economically feasible. In some cases lecturers from outside the company are commissioned and in isolated cases Bayer employees are sent outside the firm to special courses and other events.

In such cases the participant is obliged to show that he has benefitted from the course by handing in a written report. By means of these written reports on the advantages of these outside courses the company has been able to compile files on the courses offered and compare their various merits.

Needless to say not only are the courses considered critically, but also those who take them. This is generally done by means of the course organiser's report since most of the courses do not involve a final examination.

By this means the company builds up an exact picture of the capabilities, talents, shortcomings and potential of each member of staff over a period of time.

Further training and evaluation of employees makes it possible to push them to the limits of their abilities and get the best from them that they have to give. This gives the company the maximum protection against promoting an employee to a position for which he is completely incompetent.

Needless to say these schemes are far from cheap. The further education department at Bayer costs about one million Marks to run. However, Bayer are not prepared to divulge exact figures. In addition to the direct cost of the courses there is the indirect expense of paying the employees while they are not engaged on profitable work.

On the credit side the courses of further training do mean that the general level of skilled workers in the company rises, making Bayer a company run and staffed by experts.

Nor should the goodwill involved be underestimated. Psychologically it is a good thing for the workers to feel that the company is taking care of them and making the best use of their talents. This leads to greater company loyalty.

Probably the writers of a brochure advertising for young new staff members had a similar idea in mind. *Die Welt von Robinson 2000* is the title of this brochure, a world with a great future in a growing industry.

The major company offers the school-leaver with ambitions basic training in a number of walks of life, a comprehensive programme of further training and consequently better and better opportunities *for rapid promotion* based on a secure position in society from the cradle of his working life to the grave.

But the world of Robinson in the year 2000 will be a world of teamwork. There will be little room for the individualist.

Volker Schröder

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1971)

AEG-Telefunken's successful staff promotion scheme

Personnel policies in the major, multinational electrical goods manufacturing companies are determined by two aims. Firstly to set up a reservoir of technical and sales leaders who will ensure that the personnel requirements for long-term expansion of the company are fulfilled.

Secondly, in a branch of the economy where possibilities for future improvements are determined primarily by the latest technological developments, further training schemes must be set up sufficient to equip all members of the staff with all they need to meet the demands of a technological future.

One of the pivotal tasks of personnel management in the sphere of technical and sales leaders is, according to Otto Mössner, a member of the board of AEG-Telefunken, to coordinate the personnel plans that have been worked out by the individual departments within the company.

In a company in the electrical business with the stature of AEG-Telefunken with its horizontal and vertical staff movements it is important that a carefully balanced relationship should be maintained between technical and sales sides of the company. This applies too with regard to programmes of further career training in these two spheres.

Of the total staff of AEG-Telefunken in 1970 7,600 workers in the parent company were engaged on research and development, another 15,000 were active on the business side, in the manufacturing branch there were 6,700 and 8,000 worked in administration.

According to the staffing policies at AEG-Telefunken there must be a constant stream of young engineers with university or technical college training coming into the company on the technical side to replace older workers.

In 1970 for example AEG's technical division took on 430 new members of the engineering staff with diplomas and 850 with technical school education. This amounted to 3.4 per cent of the approximately 37,300 people on the AEG-Telefunken payroll.

Those engineers who are more particularly interested in the research and development side of the firm are first of all made familiar with the laboratories attached to the various departments before special duties are assigned to them.

The other engineers who are more inclined towards practical activities within the company are given a year's special training in which they absorb information on how the company is run so that they get to know the work of the various departments within AEG-Telefunken.

Thereafter they can come to an agreement with the departmental heads of the firm on which course their career in the firm should follow.

Experience in the past has shown that by far the greater part of those engineers who decide to work in departments other than research and development have a *Fachschule* background.

On the sales side, according to Herr Mössner, there is normally a three-year training period. But last year special provisions were set up for those new members of staff who had completed their *Abitur* (higher school-leaving certificate).

For them the actual years of apprenticeship are cut to two, after which time they take one year of special training designed to school them in special studies such as financing, business management or personnel management.

With regard to the employment and training of staff with an academic background for the sales side AEG-Telefunken has the tendency to prefer the specialist, for example in departments such as accountancy.

In other branches, such as mains generator technology, men with training in business management or engineers with economic training have a good starting position.

The overall further training scheme is based on a tightly-knit system of specialised training for personnel in which all members of the management and senior managerial staff can and should take part.

This further training and specialised training plays a major role in the company particularly in the technical sector. In this sphere it has to be reckoned that

Continued on page 12

■ RAILWAYS

Olympic Express paves the way for Bundesbahn's new look

Streamlined, chromium-plated speedsters as fast as lightning and as comfortable as a five-star hotel, as safe as a horse and cart and as inexpensive as only public transport can be. This is how passengers would like rail travel to be and how the Bundesbahn would be only too happy to serve the travelling public in the year 2000.

Roomy, cheerful carriages with comfortable seats at which they can carry on reading the newspapers they started at the breakfast table, broad corridors, colourful decor and trains every few minutes or so – these are the dearest wishes of millions of commuters as they travel to work every morning in depressingly dull, poorly ventilated suburban trains bursting at the seams.

A twelve-man team at Bundesbahn head offices in Munich are not only well aware of the public's wishes, they are working out the details.

The Bundesbahn design centre headed by engineer and architect Emil Schuh has its sights set firmly on what the railways will look like at the end of the century.

The Bundesbahn's back-room boys are architects, mechanical engineers, commercial artists, model-builders and industrial designers. Between them they will be giving the railways such a new look over the next few years that the present rolling stock will look like old-timers.

"The Bundesbahn of the future," Schuh asserts, "will have next to nothing in common with what is at times an admittedly rather depressing present."

The precursors of this new look were the Trans Europ Express diesel locomotives. The TEE trains are now considered to have been the first success of the Bundesbahn design centre, which was set up in 1955.

Emil Schuh adopted a principle that has been retained to this day. High-speed trains, he decided, must be painted in bright colours. TEE expresses are noted for their gay colours and so will be the design centre's latest brainchild, the ET 403.

This is an express that from the end of May 1972 will travel at speeds of 200 kilometres an hour (125 mph) and is first to be introduced on the Munich-Würzburg-Hanover-Bremen run. The distinctive colour of ET 403s will be orange. A final decision has yet to be made on the complementary colours.

The initial idea behind the entire project was the locomotive department's desire for a new and attractive inter-city train. The new service was to be inaugurated in time for the 1972 Munich Olympics and be, as it were, the Bundesbahn's contribution to Olympic year and an image-booster of no mean repute.

By the time the design centre was consulted the technical details had already been settled. The ET 403 was to be powered by electric and not diesel traction. It was to include a dining car and not a buffet. It was to equal TEE services in comfort, have covered links between carriages and travel at a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour.

In a nutshell, it was to be fast, comfortable and safe.

These, then, were the specifications to which the designers had to work. They began by making an enormous number of sketches from which the outward appearance of the new train gradually emerged.

Then the draughtsmen took over and made a scale drawing from the sketch and the model-builders built a 20:1 scale model in plasticine (plaster of Paris is also used).

This model is the last opportunity of making major design changes since the next in line, a 5:1 scale model in wood and plastic, is submitted to Bundesbahn administrative headquarters in Frankfurt for final approval or rejection.

"Minor alterations can then be made on request," Emil Schuh says, "but as soon as we get the go-ahead from Frankfurt we start on the blueprints."

The last word is still a long way from having been said, though. The design has to prove itself in practice. A loco works is commissioned to build a full-size prototype corresponding right down to the smallest detail to what will eventually roll off the assembly line.

The prototype is then gone over with a fine-toothed comb since many a shortcoming only comes to light at this stage. The interior may be unsatisfactory, the seats uncomfortable, their arrangement awkward (passengers keep getting in each other's way) and the view poor (windows too high up).

The communication cord may prove difficult to reach, the lightning either too feeble or too glaring. The driver's dashboard may be badly arranged or his vision impeded.

As far as the decor is concerned nothing but TEE comfort is good enough, but the futuristic exterior of the ET 403 (its bow is shaped like a shark's maw) renders an unimaginative copy of TEE styling impossible.

"We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway companies even had their own upholstery material woven for the sake of their image are over and done with," Emil Schuh comments. "For reasons of rationalisation we use standard fittings."

In other words, if manufacturers produce suitable fittings that are approved by the Bundesbahn new trains may well, for instance, have light switches that can be found elsewhere.

The new look began in Europe with the introduction of TEE expresses. It is now extending to long-distance domestic express services and it will not be long before the effect is felt on normal routes.

"Dirt and rust are things of the past for today's railways," Schuh reckons. A brighter, friendlier Bundesbahn with even suburban routes boasting brightly-coloured carriages is heralded by the new concept for suburban services in Cologne, Frankfurt and Munich.

The new local trains are no longer dull, dark and green, gradually becoming dirty, even duller and unattractive greyish-black. The gloom that characterised an entire century of the great iron way has given way to blue in Munich, claret in Frankfurt and orange in Cologne.

The colours of run-of-the-mill trains in this country are still determined by the steam locomotive age, now past history. Steam made visions of bright and cheerful colours illusory but the last steam locomotives are now museum-pieces.

Bundesbahn chief designer Schuh feels the time has now come for a new railway image. "We visualise the trains of the future not as dirty grey worms wending their way through the landscape but as silver arrows in stainless steel and aluminium alloy with flashes down the side for aerodynamic and safety reasons."

The flashes he means are corrugations in the sheet metal that in aviation, for instance, were a hallmark of the Junkers 52, a legendary passenger and cargo aircraft that was one of the most reliable aeroplanes ever to fly.

Only the ~~window-frames and~~ the roofs will be painted. The overall silver will underline the uniformity of the train as a whole. "Now that rust is a thing of the past for the railways we no longer need to be sparing with silver paint," Schuh notes.

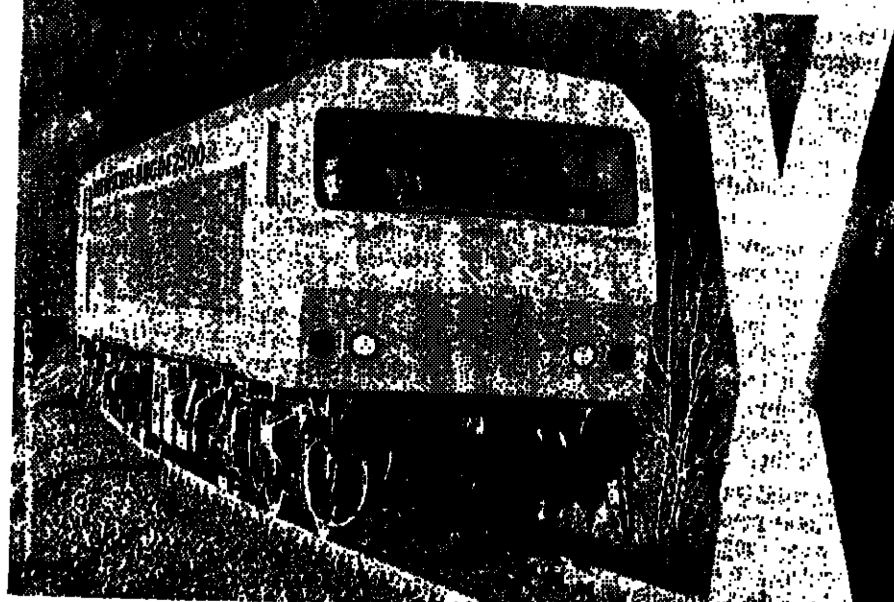
It remains to be seen when the first Silver Arrow will take final shape. "We can get to work in no time at all," Herr Schuh says. "It is merely a question of money when the normal train is given the new look."

The ET 403 has fixed deadlines, though. The first complete train is scheduled for delivery at the end of this year. Three of them are to work the Munich-Bremen run as soon as the 1972 summer timetable comes into force.

The ET 403 consists of three passenger carriages and a dining car, is 108 metres long, air-conditioned, first-class only and seats 184. To set eyes on it is to realise that the Bundesbahn did well to employ Emil Schuh and his Munich design staff.

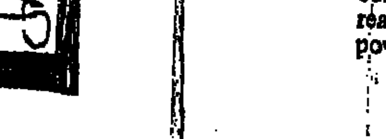
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)

New loco



Designed jointly by Henschel and BBC this prototype diesel-electric locomotive, the DE 2500, which has just put in an appearance at Kassel main station, may not be a speed king (its 2,500 hp are intended to reach a maximum 140 km/h, or 90 mph) but its asynchronic engine, smaller, lighter in weight and requiring less servicing than conventional locomotive engines, has caused a stir and may well be the precursor of a whole new generation of railway rolling stock.

(Photo: Rheinstahl, HENSCHEL-Lokomotiven)



Medical exam fo[r] licence holders

Social Democrat Dr Hans Apel, c[hair]man of the Bundestag transport c[om]mittee, has come out in favour of is[suing] driving licences for a limited perio[d of] time. Licence-holders ought, he feel[s,] be made to take a medical every fi[ve or] ten years. At present a driving-licen[ce is] valid for life.

"In view of the drastic increase in [the] number of traffic accidents it is high [time] drivers and not only their vehicles w[ere] subjected to regular tests," Dr Apel s[ays].

He also supports the idea of an i[m]mediate examination in which mot[orists] must be made to demonstrate [their] proficiency.

Karl Heinz Lemmrich, Oppo[sition] transport specialist, is said to hav[e ap]proved of the medical too. He is [in] favour of a proficiency test, tho[ugh.] "Someone who has been driving for [...] years knows well enough how to han[dle a] car," he comments.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 April [1971])

AEG-Telefunke[n]

Continued from page 11

technical knowledge in many diffe[rent] aspects may be completely renewed [and] updated every seven years or so.

An important part of these cours[es of] further schooling and specialised tra[ining] involves information for technical o[r sales] staff which is essential for them to [be] able to give a comprehensive apprais[al of] the tasks they have to perform on [the] technical or sales side.

Taking as his example a seminar c[on]cerning company costing policies f[or] technical managerial staff members, H[err] Mössner demonstrated by means of [the] subjects "calculation of results ach[ieved] and capital profitability," "cost [con]trolling by means of analyses of va[...] and "calculation of industrial in[vest]ment" what great efforts are being und[er]taken to give the heads of vari[ous] departments and leaders of various gr[oups] of expert workers constant schooling [in] cost awareness.

These efforts to promote schemes fo[r] further career training and specialised schooling for company employees hav[e] been complemented since last year by a[n] interesting improvement in the system of promotions within the company.

There has been a far greater concen[tra]tion on looking no further than t[he] company premises for staff for prom[o]tion to leading positions. This schem[e,] which Herr Mössner says has worked w[ell] from the outset, means that when there [is] a high position to be filled in t[he] company AEG-Telefunken will only [ad]vertise for a replacement outside t[he] company if there is no one alread[y in] their employ who is suitable for p[ro]motion to the position vacant.

Anyone in the company can apply f[or] the promotion as long as he feels h[e is] capable of meeting the demands of t[he] job. His superiors are only informed [of] his application if and when his name h[as] been placed on the shortlist.

This system can help young, vigo[rous] and ambitious employees to achieve q[uick] promotion. According to experience [al]ready gained employees with the Abi[tur] can rise to a good sales position wit[hin] five or six years, what is known [as] "middle management". On the techni[cal] side those employees who have reach[ed] their mid-thirties may well have achie[ved] the rank of laboratory head.

Ernst Koch

(DIE WELT, 10 April 19[71])

■ MARITIME AFFAIRS

MN tonnage nears 10-million ton mark

This country's merchant navy, after virtually ceasing to exist after the Second World War, has since grown into a fleet of some 120 seagoing vessels with a total gross registered tonnage of more than 7.7 million.

The mere idea of any such development was out of the question until the so-called second Petersberg Agreement of 3 April 1951 in which the Western Allies agreed to lift all restrictions imposed on the shipbuilding industry.

By the terms of the Washington Agreement of April 1949 this country was only allowed to build vessels of up to 7,200 tons and a maximum twelve knots.

Since when the Federal Republic's merchant navy has become a force to be reckoned with both on the seven seas and in the country's economy.

More than half a million people work in shipping and the merchant navy comes ninth in the world shipping stakes. The 1939 figure of 4.5 million gross registered tons has been boosted to little short of 7.8 million GRT.

Over the same period of time the world's merchant tonnage has increased from 69 million to more than 210 million GRT but notwithstanding this threefold increase this country's seagoing vessels are not older than ten years on average and the larger units are a good deal younger and consequently up-to-the-minute technologically speaking.

In 1945 only 85,000 GRT of the pre-war four and a half million were left afloat. The German merchant navy was pretty well back to square one.

The Petersberg Agreement came just in time for shipbuilding and shipping in this country to join in, in part at least, the boom in tonnage requirements occasioned by Korea.

The number of units completed increased from 184 in 1950 to 227 in 1952 and turnover told the same story, increasing from 414 million to 999 million Marks over the same period.

Despite far-reaching difficulties occasioned by international competition the investment quotient of shipbuilding in this country during the fifties was above average for industry as a whole.

Even so, total investments amounted to no more than 7,500 million Marks, largely because up till the beginning of 1965 public loans amounted to a mere 1,100 million and subsidies to a mere 141 million Marks.

By the time shipyards have finished work on vessels on order as of mid-March this year (209 units with a total tonnage of 2.8 million GRT) the merchant navy will for the first time have passed the ten-million-ton mark.

Bodo Höhne

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 2 April 1971)

North Sea ports must cooperate to counter the competition

An attack on the policies of ports on the North Sea coast has been launched by landlubbers, but this is no reason for disregarding it. Indeed, it weighs in with powerful criticism.

For one it is the work of Duisburg chamber of commerce and industry and Duisburg is a major inland port. Also, the criticism is written from a distance and critics from another part of the country are less likely to see matters through the egoistic, pettifogging spectacles of a coastal observer.

The Chamber makes no bones about what it calls the short-sighted spirit of local competition between North Sea ports that ought to be abandoned in favour of genuine cooperation within a nation-wide framework.

This, of course, hits the nail on the head. Competition for every ton of cargo continues to this day to rage rampant between the Hanseatic ports of Bremen and Hamburg.

Shipowners in the two cities have long since buried the hatchet and cooperated even to the point of mergers (Hapag of Hamburg and Lloyd of Bremen, for instance).

Port authorities are still at daggers drawn, though, and certainly most suspicious of each other's motives. And this applies not only to Bremen and Hamburg but also to other ports on the Baltic and North Sea coasts.

This competition leads to enormous sums of money being invested in development projects in the individual ports that occasionally, although the fact is never admitted, prove to have been money thrown down the drain.

When the one unveils plans to build a new container centre the other is quick to follow suit. When the one decides to build a new deep-water port for supertankers and the like the other promptly launches a similar project.

The men responsible really ought to realise that this kind of old-style egoism is old hat. The two major competitors to the west, Rotterdam and Antwerp, already closely cooperate and other competitors are already looming on the horizon in the shape of Dunkirk, Le Havre and Mediterranean ports.

The trend towards large-scale operations and mergers is, when all is said and done, characteristic of this day and age even though some of the repercussions may be regrettable.

It is certainly not a trend that will stop short at state boundaries on the North Sea coast of this country. The sooner all concerned agree to cooperate and join forces in a sensible division of labour the better.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 April 1971)

Containers knock freighters

The changes in merchant shipping resulting from the triumphant progress of container freighters are considerable. According to the Institute of Shipping in Bremen 212 vessels will cater for container traffic by 1973/74 and 847 conventional freighters be withdrawn from service.

On long routes the ratio of container to conventional freighters will be not one to four but one to six and even one to seven and a half.

On the Australia run nineteen container vessels will do the work of 117 conventional freighters and in traffic between Western Europe and the Far East 23 container vessels will replace 172 ships.

By 1973/74 sixty-six container freighters on the North Atlantic run between Western Europe and the Eastern seaboard of the United States will make 240 conventional freighters redundant.

(Handelsblatt, 14 April 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Birds are top pets

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Dogs, particularly Alsatians, are the most popular pets for the home, according to a survey carried out recently in this country. Dogs are followed closely by horses and cats. But this report does not accord with the true facts of the matter. In reality the bird is the most popular pet in this country.

At one time the canary was the most popular species of bird for the home. But the budgerigar has now taken pride of place. It has been estimated that between four and five million budgies are kept as pets by people here according to figures supplied by the central organisation for pet shops in this country. The organisation reported that "exact figures about pets in this country are not available and are unlikely to be available."

But the exact number of parakeets is known, because each bird must have clipped to its claw an official ring which can only be obtained from a shop dealing in birds and animals of zoological interest.

There are also reliable statistics for the number of dogs kept as pets in this country. It is estimated that there are between three and 3.5 million. These figures can be obtained from local tax offices because owners have to apply for dog licences. The licence is the main reason why so many people do not have a dog in the home, according to the pet shops association. A spokesman for the association said: "Recently several Federal states have come to the conclusion that a healthy income can be earned from dog licences and it has been proposed, in North Rhine-Westphalia for instance, to increase the cost of the licence fairly considerably."

The truth of the matter is that the state government has recently circulated local governments to impose the same cost for a dog licence, which, according to the guideline suggested invariably means an increase.

In Düsseldorf a dog licence costs 50 Marks per annum. In Bavaria, where the dog licence is only 30 Marks per year for each dog, more dogs are kept as pets in Munich than in any other large city in this country. Officialdom is loathe to increase the costs so drastically for dog licences in Bavaria since it would be a most unpopular move with the public. Such an increase would rise a storm similar to that which would blow up if beer was made dearer.

Another factor to the diminishing number of dogs kept as pets is that so many landlords make provisos in rental contracts that animals may not be kept as pets on the premises. In Britain, according to the pet shopkeepers association, there are far more dogs kept as pets than in the Federal Republic.



Grzimek to stay

Although there have been suggestions to the contrary Professor Bernhard Grzimek intends to remain director of the Frankfurt Zoo which he has made so famous. He has done a great deal to increase public interest in the bird and animal world, appearing often as here, on television, with some of his favourite animal friends.

(Photo: Archiv/dpa)

Cats lose their hold

As regards cats the figures are only very rough. It has always been generally believed that as many cats as dogs have been kept as pets. According to this view, then, there are about three million pussy cats in this country.

But cats among animal lovers in this country are rapidly being overtaken in favour by hamsters and guinea-pigs. They are modest creatures and easy to keep and are particularly loved by small children.

Among rodents Asian squirrels and brown squirrels have turned out to be popular. Pet shop owners are incapable of satisfying the demand. These creatures are also easy to look after and they are also not liable to taxes.

Dog lovers continue to complain that they alone among animal lovers are obliged to pay for licences for their pets. They argue that these taxes restrict the number of dogs that people will keep as pets. (Last year the licences raised in the whole of the Federal Republic 53 million Marks.) They point out that a horse owner, and a horse is a far greater luxury, keeps his animal tax- and licence-free. Because of the restictions imposed on dogs kept as pets – the cost of licences, limitations imposed on taking the dog for a run in cities and certain intolerance among the general public – animal lovers in this country prefer canaries, rodents and tortoises.

Last year was a good year business-wise for petshop owners. According to estimates made by the pet shop owners association there was in this business sector a total turnover of approximately 1.5 milliard Marks. But included in these figures are the figures for sales of animal foods and like all businesses dealing in foods last year was an excellent year and showed increases.

A spokesman for the pet shop keepers association said: "The ups and downs of the business are an indication of prosperity. The boom in the business started in the second half of the sixties."

The boom in the pet shop business has helped along the more than 1,200 shops in this country. In 1962 Karstadt in Cologne added a pet shop department. (Karstadt is a giant chain of department stores in the Federal Republic.) In 1967 the mail order house of Neckermann started selling budgerigars, canaries and parrots. Other mail order businesses such as Quelle and Gustav Schickedanz quickly followed suit offering dogs such as dachshunds, poodles, cocker spaniels and Alsatians. These animals were sold insured and adequately injected against rabies. The Otto mail order house went so far as to offer miniature donkeys, as a special advertising trick.

Peter Espe
(Handelsblatt, 16 April 1971)

Money need

One person in four in this country is dissatisfied with his or her financial situation, according to a survey commissioned by the Federal government.

Announcing the details in Kiel Social Democratic party manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski noted that old age penisoners and farmers appear to be most dissatisfied.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

The third year i[...]

Statistically speaking the seve[...] itch is a thing of the past. The l[...] number of divorces occur in the [...] year of marriage.

According to the Federal St[...] Office of Wiesbaden divorce is gr[...] more frequent. In 1969 some 7[...] divorces were granted – 47 o[...] 10,000.

The lowest number occured in the [...] where there were twenty divorc[...] 10,000 marriages, the highest in [...] Berlin, where there 124 per 10,000.

Adultery and separation are g[...] less common as grounds for divor[...] 1969 more than 92 per cent [...] divorces were granted in view of wh[...] termed other marital shortcomi[...] accordance with Paragraph 43 o[...] Marriage Act dealing with dishon[...] or immoral conduct in wedlock.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 4 April [...])

The Pill compu[...]

Forgetfulness will no longer b[...] cause of unwanted children if [...] invest in the contraceptive pill co[...] that has now come onto the market.

The computer, featured in the [...] issue of the *Münchner Medizinisch[...] chenschrift*, looks like a normal [...] alarm clock.

But it has a twenty-four hour [...] system that continues to emit aud[...] visual signals until a pill is taken fr[...] ejector that opens automatically.

The computer can also be program[...] to cater for days on which the user [...] not wish to take the Pill.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April [...])

Grass growth

Amateur gardeners with exte[...] lawns can now go on holiday [...] out worrying that on their return [...] may have to scythe the glorious [...] down to size.

A horticulturers in Elmshorn, ne[...] Hamburg, intend shortly to market [...] preparation that will stop grass fr[...] growing for three to five weeks.

The manufacturers are expecting loc[...] authorities to join the ranks of th[...] customers so as to save money spent [...] regularly mowing lawns in public p[...] and green spaces.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 April [...])

Mr Spare Time

Herr Schlapp Schlapp is the key f[...] of a nation-wide leisure ac[...] campaign recently inaugurated by F[...] Minister Käte Strobel.

Schlapp Schlapp's advice is no[...] waste spare time but to get someth[...] done instead. He has a hundred sug[...] tions for something to do in a broc[...] available free of charge from the He[...] Information Centre in Cologne.

The idea is, Käte Strobel says, to [...] spare time more fun. Everyday li[...] serious enough and activities to offs[...] increasingly one-sided strain and stres[...] industrial society are badly needed.

The hundred hints start off with c[...] dren's games – marbles, ball ga[...] cowboys and indians, kite-flying, b[...] and picnics.

This year the Ministry of Health [...] allocated 1.5 million Marks for [...] campaign.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 March 19[...])

■ SPORT

Federal League football could well take a leaf out of England's book

Alan Evans' transfer to Liverpool netted Wolverhampton Wanderers a cool £100,000, enough to make football managers' faces pale in this country. No club here could even think of paying 870,000 Marks for a player. Neither Franz Beckenbauer nor Gerd Müller would be likely to cost that much. Clubs in this country do not have that sort of money to spare anyway. Yet Evans' transfer fee was by no means a record for England, where higher transfers have been recorded in the past, the highest to date being an offer of £250,000 for Ron Davis of Southampton. It was to remain an offer, though, because his club were not interested in selling at any price. The financial position of English clubs is different, and above all easier to assess. Liverpool saved money by signing Evans' transfer cheque – tax, and a not inconsiderable amount, too. There is no overall tax on English clubs, merely a tax on profits should there be a profit on the books at the end of the financial year. If too much money is left over at the end of the year a transfer involving appropriate expenditure cuts back on profits and reduces the tax payable. Would this not be a promising idea for this country's Federal league?

This is by no means the only point at which professional football in this country could well do with taking a leaf out of England's book. The morale of professional footballers in England is considered to be exemplary. Even the fans are better behaved.

Fixtures are played as a rule at football-only grounds where the fans are in a good mood even when there are only 20,000 of them. But as a rule there are 40,000 and capacity crowds are common.

The boom that followed the 1966 World Cup has subsided but there are not the laments that plague the Federal league in this country. Crowds of 6,000 and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

Professional football is longer-established and more soundly based, run in. Infantile disorders such as trouble 1 FC Cologne as much as they do Eintracht Frankfurt or Hamburg SV are past history.

England may well wonder why it was not asked for advice when the Federal league was set up in this country less than a decade ago. Many problems could have been solved and the broadly-based playing strength of English clubs might have been within this country's reach.

A comparison between the eighteen teams in the Federal league and the top eighteen clubs in the First Division would probably confirm suspicions that a considerable number of differences remain.

Recent results convey some idea of the situation. Cologne beat Arsenal more by good luck than by good management and went on to reach the semi-final of the Fairs Cup. Bayern Munich were given short shrift by Liverpool.

Günter Bachmann, one of the few officially approved promoters of fixtures between clubs in this country and abroad and as such as man who knows what he is talking about when discussing English football, reckons to have pinpointed certain factors that account for the difference in standards.

There is a difference, mind you, and it is only hidden from view at the top because of a number of Federal league players of international format, men such as Berti Vogts, Franz Beckenbauer, Günther Netzer, Wolfgang Overath, Gerd Müller and Jürgen Grabowski.

"The English professional has a harder time of it," Bachmann says. "He has to work harder because there is more competition. He starts learning earlier. Notts Forest, for instance, sign on thirteen-and fourteen-olds who show signs of promise.

"If they live up to expectations they are enlisted as full professionals. It is, of course, a risky business. The youngster may come to realise that he cannot earn a living as a professional footballer and will have lost several years jobwise.

"As a junior the club pay him pocket money and a club has fifteen to twenty such youngsters. The English player has to work his way up. His opposite number in this country has too easy a time of it in many respects.

"In England the player is paid a reasonable salary. There is little in the way of hole-and-corner arrangements."

Promising youngsters in this country are not allowed to become full professionals until they are eighteen. Beforehand they play as amateurs in an amateur environment that is hardly designed to challenge them to the full.

Much time is wasted. As a rule it takes two years for a German youngster to progress from the first team hard core to the lower echelons of the Federal league standardwise. A combination of English and German methods could be the ideal answer.

Why are there no English trainers in football in this country? "There are no trainers as we know them in England," Bachmann says. "The manager sets the pace and the trainer does what he is told.

"I reckon a man of the calibre of Bill Shankly of Liverpool would do well in this country but it is very hard to convert from one system to the other. Take Bert Trautmann, for instance.

"In Münster and Rüsselsheim he tried to adopt English training methods (and who better to do the job than Trautmann after fifteen years or so at the top as a player in England?) but put the players' backs up in next to no time.

"English professionals put in less time training than their opposite numbers in this country but work harder when they do. The result is that they are fitter, tougher and harder with themselves. And they are better at heading the ball too. Berti Vogts is the sort of thing I mean. But he is an exception in this country."

English teams occasionally prove a disappointment on the Continent but this is usually due to unfortunate timing. Liverpool, Burnley, Arsenal and Coventry, say, generally play friendlies on he Continent either at the beginning or the end of the season. They are either not yet in form or have passed their peak. In mid-season they hardly have time for encounters of this kind.

England takes a dim view of the custom in this country of allowing the home club to pocket the entire gate. Gate money is split according to a complicated system the upshot of which is that the visitors take home slightly more than a quarter and slightly less than a third of the takings.

The advantage is that an attractive team is rewarded accordingly, which is not the case in this country. What does Bayern Munich stand to gain from a capacity crowd in Kaiserslautern? The club does not earn a cent even though its stars – Beckenbauer, Müller & Co. – are the men who pull the crowds in and account for the capacity crowd.

Tickets cost between two and twelve Marks, which is a good deal less than the prices charged in this country. English clubs, of course, have a less expensive time of it, not least because they pay less in taxation.

The club usually owns its own ground, too, and does not have to pay rent like Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Mönchengladbach, for instance.

On the other hand an English club would never think of asking the local authority for assistance. Football is a business, and a tough one. "Many Federal league players would not stand an earthly on the other side of the Channel," Bachmann reckons.

Herbert Windecker
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 April 1971)

Berti Vogts, one of this country's top stars to meet English standards

(Photo: Nordbild)

One woman in two is keen on sport

Women are setting greater store by sport both as spectators and participants according to a survey conducted by Emnid, the Bielefeld opinion pollsters. One woman in two is interested in sporting activity of some kind or other.

Swimming unquestionably heads the list, 34 per cent of the sample giving it preference. Hiking, gymnastics and dancing follow in that order.

An unexpectedly large number of women appear to be interested in team games, certainly more than specialists in the field had bargained for.

It comes as no surprise to learn that most women so far prefer to practice their favourite discipline in private. Only 26 per cent of women actively engaged in sporting activities are members of sports clubs.

The clubs are mostly to blame for this state of affairs. Only one club in four has sections for women's sports.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 April 1971)

International soccer dates

Three international fixture dates have been fixed over the next three seasons by the Federal Republic Football League (DFB).

Mexico has accepted 8 September 1971, the date proposed by the DFB for the return match after a goalless draw on 22 December 1968 in Mexico City.

An encounter with Switzerland in this country on 29 April 1972 has been agreed. The last of 38 matches so far between the two countries took place on 17 April 1968 in Basle and was also a goalless draw.

This date has also been named by UEFA, the European football body, as the date of the first leg of the European championship quarter-finals.

Should either or both countries reach the quarter-finals the fixture will be postponed until 15 November 1972.

Bulgaria has accepted a DFB invitation to play this country on 12 May 1973. At the same time Bulgaria agreed to a fixture between its Olympic team and this country's in this country on 7 September next.

(DIE WELT, 17 April 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

